

Yanks Battle In Germany—First Time In History

WASHINGTON—For the first time in history, American troops are battling on German soil.

While secrecy naturally shrouds the movements of Yank forces and the extent of their penetrations into Germany, there is every indication that the assault upon the Siegfried Line is progressing in face of desperate Nazi opposition.

The Third Army's penetrations of Germany began last Sunday, but the speed of General Patton's troops had been so great that supplies were lagging and it became necessary to slow the drive several days.

The First Army is driving along a 5-mile front, operating from secure bridgeheads over the Meuse, and a Swiss report is to the effect that the Third and First Armies have joined near Bar-sur-Seine.

With their backs to the wall, the Nazis are reported to be offering stiff resistance beyond the Moselle River.

Germany Deserted Nation

Realizing the Nazi lost cause, nations which for years have been crushed under Germany's iron heel have deserted the Axis entente like rats abandoning a sinking ship.

Officials high in the councils of war figure that Germany will continue its wholesale sacrifice of troops in the one hope that stalling for a few months will bring it some measure of peace without the ignominy of "unconditional surrender."

Plight of the Germans is reflected in the announcements by Sweden, Switzerland and Argentina that they will refuse to be refuge-stations for Germans fleeing their homeland. Other possible havens of refuge are expected to take like action.

On the Russian front, late reports are that the Reds have joined with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans after crossing the Danube into Yugoslavia.

Troop Strength Weakens

Heavy losses in battle on all fronts, and wholesale capture of Hitler troops by Allies—amounting in

many cases to desertions—have left the Germans with greatly impaired strength. Berlin reports gave indication of the desperate situation in announcement that age-limits had been brushed aside and that men of advanced years were being forced into armed service.

In the Pacific, there has been a lull, but there are occasional reports of more sinkings of warships and other Japanese craft by Navy subs and an air attack on Marcus Island, 1200 miles southeast of Tokyo, the first plane slash there since May 19.

European war, briefly summed up, shows that D-Day, which marked the first landings of the Allies in Normandy, was just three months ago last Wednesday. And in that fourth of a year, both France and Brussels had been liberated and Americans had reached German soil.

Bomber Output Is 1500 Monthly

WASHINGTON—The War Production Board, making its first announcement on bomber production since January, on Wednesday stated that 11,000 four-engine heavy bombers had come from American factories in the first eight months of this year.

It also was stated production had been at the rate of 1,500 a month since June.

Million Vets May Avail Selves Of Educational Plan

WASHINGTON—Between 800,000 and 1,000,000 veterans of the present war may study eventually at educational institutions of their own choice under the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI Bill of Rights), the Office of War Information said in a report on what the bill gives veterans and what it means to higher education in this country.

Data for the report were provided by: the Veterans Administration, United States Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency, components of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration of the Office of War Mobilization, Selective Service, War Department and Navy Department.

On July 31, 1944, the Veterans Administration reported that 261 veterans of the present war were studying in educational institutions of their choice under the terms of the GI Bill. Applications had been received from 4,394 throughout the country. No report was available regarding the number of veterans whose applications had been certified.

Total Casualties Of Army 305,795

WASHINGTON.—United States Army casualties up to Aug. 21, for all theaters, total 305,795, reports the War Department. Segregated, these show:

Killed, 57,677.
Wounded, 156,933.
Missing, 45,967.
Prisoners, 45,218.
Of the wounded, 63,986 have been returned to duty.

The total in casualties shows an increase of 20,957 since the report released a week ago.

PWs in U. S. Now Total 243,848

WASHINGTON—There were, 243,848 Prisoners of war held within the continental limits of the United States as of Sept. 1, the War Department reported.

Breakdown as to nationalities was as follows:

German—192,846
Italian—50,272
Japanese—730

The Provost Marshall General's office stated that the prisoners were held at 125 base camps and 243 branch camps located in all sections of the United States. The branch camps are designed to place prisoners near current work projects.



—Signal Corps Photo
GENERAL Dwight D. Eisenhower (third from left), Supreme Allied Expeditionary Force Commander, and Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, (second from left), commanding U. S. Army Ground Forces, meet with high-ranking French and British officers at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. At right of General Eisenhower is Gen. Joseph Keonig, Military Commander General of Paris, and British Air Marshal Arthur Tedder.

Dependency, Length and Place of Service to Determine Discharges

WASHINGTON—The Army announced Wednesday that it will use a point system giving weighted credits for total months in the Army, total months overseas, decorations and battle clasps indicating combat service, and dependent children in demobilizing men after Germany is defeated.

Just how many men will be discharged after V-Day has not been determined. The priority given the Pacific War will be a big factor in determining the number. The system will apply to men in the Pacific as well as in Europe.

The Army's complete release is as follows:

The Army has adopted a plan for

the readjustment of military personnel after the defeat of Germany and prior to the defeat of Japan, calling for a partial and orderly demobilization from its present peak strength.

When the war against Germany has ended, the military might of the

United States will be shifted from the European area to the Pacific area. Military requirements in the European and American areas will be drastically curtailed, while tremendous increases will be essential in the Pacific.

To defeat Japan as quickly as possible, and permanently, the United States will have to assemble, readjust and streamline its military forces in order to apply the maximum power. Our military requirements to achieve this end, involving men, weapons, equipment and shipping, have been set forth by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. These requirements are the determining factors of the readjustment and demobilization.

(See "DEPENDENCY," Page 16)

Okays Income To GIs During Readjustment

WASHINGTON—Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, announces he had signed on August 31 regulations to carry out the provisions of the "GI Bill of Rights" pertaining to readjustment allowances for former members of the armed forces of the present war who are unemployed. The purpose of these provisions in the readjustment act is to bridge the gap between service in the armed forces and civilian employment by providing financial assistance in the form of an allowance during the period of unemployment or partial employment so that the veteran will have a continuous income during his period of readjustment to civilian life.

Under these regulations based upon the law, a veteran to be eligible for the allowance must have served after September 16, 1940, and have been discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable after 90 days' active service or because of injury or disability incurred in line of duty. Additionally, to be eligible a veteran must meet the requirements of the State Unemployment Compensation Law with respect to registering for work and accepting suitable work when offered. The commencement date of readjustment allowance payments under the regulations is the week beginning September 4, under certain conditions; September 10, under other conditions, and, for the self-employed, October 1.

Must Make Application

Application for allowance may be made by the veteran through the respective local offices of the United States (See "UNEMPLOYMENT," Page 20)

Marshall Favors Small Army, Trained Reserve

WASHINGTON—Contending that a large standing army has no place in a Democratic nation Gen. George C. Marshall has recommended the maintenance of a small, well-equipped standing army and the training of a citizen Army reserve.

General Marshall's recommendation included in War Department Circular 347, has been generally accepted by legislators in Washington.

The Directive

The directive is as follows:

1. Preliminary assumptions. A. It is assumed that for some time after the defeat of the Axis powers the United States will maintain such temporary military forces, in cooperation with its Allies, as may be necessary in order to lay the foundations for a peaceful world order. The plans for a permanent peace establishment, referred to in this circular, relate to a later period when the future world order can be envisaged.

Copies of Army Times are made available to all Army hospitals through the American Red Cross.

Rain Washes Chicken Into Joes' Hands

While the War Department has not as yet authorized citations for the oft-abused Weather Man, should such awards be considered, soldiers who recently passed through Nashville, Tenn., will cast unanimous ballots for that city's prognosticator. He brought down such heavy rain that the annual picnic of employees of the National Life & Accident Insurance Company was called off and all fried chicken and other prepared foods were sent to the depot to be handed free to traveling servicemen.

Raymond, logging and lumber town in Washington State, is only a small city but it has a mighty big heart for its servicemen and women. By authority of the City Commission, Christmas greeting cards, richly embossed, have been sent to Raymond's sons and daughters, 600 of them, serving in all theaters of war. "Best wishes! We hope you get home soon! Your home-town expects you back! That's the message of cheer."

While some taxicab drivers may be avaricious monsters in some communities, in Paris they're war heroes. In 1914, when the Germans threatened (See "TOJO," Page 16)

That's Different!

MYITKYINA, Burma—United States troops stationed at this base tell the following:

The British officer said to his Gurkha sergeant, "What do you think of the idea of Gurkha soldiers jumping from planes at 800 feet, like British and American troops?"

The Gurkha sergeant shook his head. "Gurkha soldier no jump from 800 feet. Two hundred feet... maybe."

"But," argued the officer, "at 800 feet the parachute has a better chance to open."

The bearded topkicker smiled a sudden, toothy grin. "Oh, you mean Gurkha soldier get parachute. Yes, Gurkha soldier jump 800 feet, too."

General Marshall Advocates Small Army, Trained Reserves

(Continued from Page 1)

and the control of military preparations and policy in peacetime are concentrated largely and necessarily in a special class or caste of professional soldiers.

(2) This is the system of Germany and Japan. It produces highly efficient armies. But it is open to serious political objections. In a nation maintaining such a system, intelligent opinion as to military policy (and the international political policy associated therewith) is concentrated in a special class. Under such a system, the people themselves are competent to exert only a limited intelligent influence on the issues of war and peace.

Under such a system, only the brain of a people is prepared for war, there being no adequate provision for developing the latent military leadership and genius of the people as a whole. It therefore has no place among the institutions of a modern democratic state based upon the conception of government by the

people.

B. (1) The second type of military institution through which the national manpower can be developed is based upon the conception of a professional peace establishment (no larger than necessary to meet normal peace-time requirements) to be reinforced in time of emergency by organized units drawn from a citizen army reserve, effectively organized for this purpose in time of peace; with full opportunity for competent citizen soldiers to acquire practical experience through temporary active service and to rise by successive steps to any rank for which they can definitely qualify; and with specific facilities for such practical experience, qualification, and advancement definitely organized as essential and predominating characteristics of the peace establishment.

(2) An army of this type has, among others, the following advantages:

(a) First—While, as in all effective military systems, the efficiency of

this system depends primarily upon expert professional control, its leadership is not exclusively concentrated in a professional soldier class. All citizen soldiers after their initial training are encouraged to develop their capacity for leadership to such an extent as may be consistent with their abilities, their tastes, and their civil obligations.

Public Opinion Provided

(b) Second—As a great majority of the leaders of the war army are included in the civil population in time of peace, an intelligent and widespread public opinion is provided as the basis for the determination of all public questions relating to military affairs.

(c) Third—As with a properly organized citizen army reserve, no officers or men need be maintained in the Regular Army to perform duties which can be performed effectively and in time by reserve officers and reservists, the dimensions and cost of the peace establishment, under such a system, are necessarily reduced to a determinable minimum.

(d) And, finally, as all our great wars have been fought in the main by citizen armies, the proposal for an organized citizen army reserve in time of peace is merely a proposal for perfecting a traditional national institution to meet modern requirements which no longer permit extemporization after the outbreak of war.

Early U. S. Proposal Cited

This is the type of army which President Washington proposed to the First Congress as one of the essential foundations of the new American Republic. This is the type of army which, in the absence of effective peace-time organization, had to be extemporized to meet our needs in World War I and World War II.

(3) Details of military organization change with changes in weapons, modes of transportation, and international relations. But the type of our military institutions was determined in the beginning by the form of our Government and has not changed since Washington's administration. It will therefore be made the basis for all plans for a post-war peace establishment.

Colonel Gow Assigned Director Industrial Personnel Division

WASHINGTON—Col. Ralph F. Gow has been assigned as director of the industrial personnel division, Army Service Forces, succeeding W. A. Hughes. The industrial personnel division supervises approximately 845,000 civilian employees of ASF.

Colonel Gow was chief of the industrial services division of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, a post which he assumed in June, 1943. Prior to that time he had been assigned to the office of Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. Former works manager of the Norton Company of Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of abrasives and grinding machinery, he has been on active duty since May, 1942.

Seven Infantry Units Given 'Battle Honors'

WASHINGTON—Award of "Battle Honors" to seven infantry units of the Army "in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction" was announced by the War Department.

The units cited include the 1st Ranger Battalion; Company G of the 180th Infantry; Cannon Company, 16th Infantry; the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry (two citations); 2d Battalion, 16th Infantry; Company K, 18th Infantry; Division Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division.



—Signal Corps Photo

'VICTORY' haircuts were shorn from the thick thatches of hair on these seven Camp Forrest ordnance company soldiers. The V is T/4 Frank Esi, the I, T/4 Dan Scanlon, the C, T/4 Joseph Lisowski, the T, T/Sgt. Bob Martin, the O, T/5 Richard Nowicki, the R, T/5 Kenneth Muench, the Y, Pvt. Gervis Wood. The Victory is already here as far as these alphabet boys are concerned as their CO took one look and now they're strictly cueballs.

Yanks Made 'Invisible' By Clever Camouflage Artist

THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION IN FRANCE—Pvt. Floyd R. Campbell, of Oklahoma City, a former commercial artist, is not letting the war curb his artistic inclinations. Campbell, before an infantry assault, set to work camouflaging members of his rifle squad.

He first covered or painted helmets to match the camouflage suits, then painted the men's faces and necks; tied camouflage cloth from trousers around their leggings, and even fixed up their gloves. The result was that they were practically invisible in the foliage. Out in the open, they looked like a particularly bad dream by Dalí, the surrealist.

It all worked fine, except that their own troops had a tendency to mistake them for Germans at first, and it took them days to get the paint off. It seems that all Campbell had to work with was some vari-colored indelible pencils. He took the lead out

of them, and made up his own paint mixture, using brushes a friend had sent him. He doesn't know what he'll do next time!



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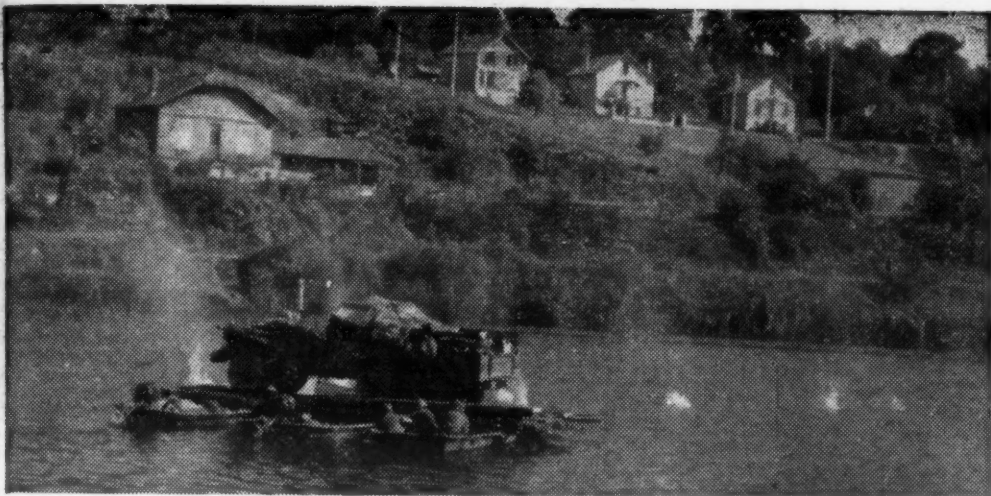


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GERMAN machine gun fire comes perilously close to U. S. Army Engineers who are ferrying a vehicle across the River Seine near the town of Montreuil on a pontoon ferry.

57 Hospitals Will Give Specialized Treatments

WASHINGTON—Furthering its vast program for speedy and utmost medical treatment for the Army, announcement is made by the Surgeon General of the designation of 57 general hospitals where specialized medical and surgical treatment will be available.

In Circular No. 347, issued by the War Department Aug. 25, it is announced that all patients needing specialized treatment will be transferred, as soon as conditions permit travel, to designated hospitals where beds are available.

Specialized staffs have been provided at these designated general hospitals for the treatment of the following types of patients:

Amputations—Patients having had major amputations.

Neurosurgery—Patients with disease or injury of the brain or spinal cord or peripheral nerves that require neurosurgical care such as peripheral nerve injuries, skull defects and other sequelae of head injuries, herniated nucleus pulposus and causalgia.

Thoracic surgery—Patients with disease or injuries of the chest and their sequelae requiring elective surgery or specialized care such as chronic empyema, hemothorax, retained foreign bodies, bronchiectasis, lung abscess, intrathoracic neoplasms and diaphragmatic hernia.

Plastic surgery—Patients requiring plastic reconstructive surgery for deformities or other conditions resulting from wounds, burns and other injuries including particularly those involving the face, neck, hands and external genitalia and patients with maxillofacial injuries and neoplasms of the face.

Ophthalmologic surgery—Patients with intraocular foreign bodies or neoplasms or patients requiring plastic surgery of the lids or orbit.

Blind—All patients who are blind in both eyes or who are blind in one eye with only very slight vision in the other eye.

Deaf—All patients with defective hearing of a degree which precludes the return of the patient to duty.

Deep X-ray therapy—Patients requiring deep X-ray therapy.

Radium therapy—Patients requiring radium therapy.

Vascular—Patients with peripheral vascular disturbances, such as chronic vasospastic conditions, Raynaud's phenomena, thromboangitis obliterans and the sequelae of trench foot, immersion foot and frostbite; patients with peripheral vascular injuries and their sequelae, such as arteriovenous fistulae and aneurysms. Does not include minor disturbances such as varicose veins.

Neurology—Patients with functional, infectious, degenerative and traumatic disease of the central or peripheral nervous system requiring

neurological study and care, such as the epilepsies, migraines, encephalopathies and myelopathies, multiple sclerosis, encephalomyelitis, Guillaine-Barre syndromes, the neuritis and neuralgias, muscular dystrophies and atrophies, and the "ill-defined" disorders of the nervous system, including those bearing "symptomatic" diagnoses such as cephalalgia, syncope, amnesia, etc.

Arthritis—Patients with chronic disabling arthritis (not including rheumatic fever) requiring prolonged care in an Army hospital.

Cocktail Reunion

CAMP BUTNER, N. C.—They call it global warfare, and as far as Lt. A. V. Palmer is concerned, it's full of surprises.

Lieutenant Palmer, now a security officer with the Eastern Personnel Reassignment Center, with the British First Army during the Tunisian campaign. Returning to the States only recently, he entered the cocktail lounge of the Roosevelt Hotel in New York while on leave. At the bar, sipping a Scotch and water, was a British colonel of the First Army whom the lieutenant thought he would never meet again after their farewell in Tunisia.

Widow to Receive Heroic Husband's Medal of Honor

WASHINGTON—The Medal of Honor, the Nation's highest military tribute for gallantry in action, has been awarded posthumously to Capt. Arlo L. Olson, Infantry, for conspicuous heroism during the Italian campaign, the War Department announces.

The medal will be presented to his widow, Mrs. Myra Olson, of Baton Rouge, La., by Maj. Gen. Louis E. Hibbs, commanding general of the 63d Infantry Division, Saturday, Sept. 16, at Camp Van Dorn, Miss.

For 13 days Captain Olson led his Infantry company, Company "F," over 30 miles of mountainous enemy territory. Not once during the period was he out of contact with the enemy; he killed 18 of them himself, and was responsible for the

death and capture of many others before himself succumbing to a fatal wound.

The drive started with the crossing of the Volturno River at 2 a. m. on the morning of October 13, 1943. The river was a raging torrent, and on the other side the Germans had prepared strong defensive positions. Olson sent an assault platoon across to stretch a wire by means of which the remainder of the company could be guided to the proper point. Then, in the face of fire from enemy machineguns on the opposite side, Captain Olson went to the head of his company and led them across. Still in the lead, he crawled to within 20 yards of a blazing machinegun, hurled some grenades and silenced the gun.

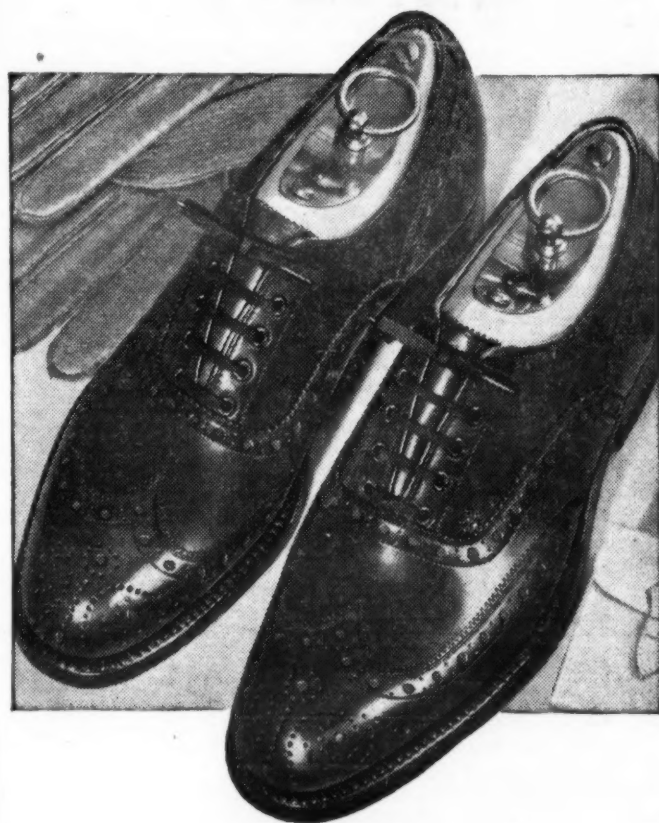


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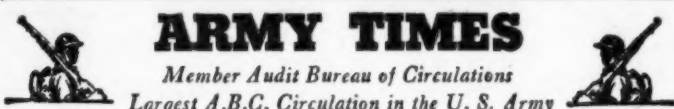
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With the XIV Army Corps in the Southwest Pacific—Troops of the XIV Army Corps, veterans of Guadalcanal, New Georgia and Bougainville, exceeded their quota in the Fifth War Loan Drive by 147 per cent. Maj. Gen. O. W. Griswold of Elko, Nev., commanding general, has announced.



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The Demobilization Plan!

The War Department has announced its demobilization plan. Based on four major credits—length of service, place of service, combat and dependency—the plan is certain to be greeted with favor by the majority of soldiers.

Yet to be announced is the number of points to be given under each credit group and the number needed before a soldier is eligible for discharge. Before these points are announced no soldier can figure just where he stands in the over-all picture.

It is comparatively simple for anyone to design a discharge system which will give his particular case the edge—but to design one which will benefit the majority is another story. Any variation from the original set-up would lead to another variation and on and on until the plan would be chased back to its original point or blow up.

The War Department has devoted a great deal of time to the study of this tremendously important problem. Officials interviewed soldiers as to their viewpoints and designed the plan according to the sentiments of the majority. The plan is honest and sincere, giving credit where credit is due. The War Department deserves the congratulations of the nation.

General Marshall Scores Again!

Gen. George C. Marshall once again has proved his great leadership. With rumors and plans for a post-war Army dime-a-dozen, General Marshall went on record favoring a small, well-equipped standing Army and a citizen Army reserve.

His plan cannot help but be approved. This nation has learned a great deal from the Pearl Harbor experience, but as General Marshall pointed out a large standing army "has no place among the institutions of a modern democratic state..." Thus the need for a trained reserve.

General Marshall has maintained the tradition of great Americans. He shuns the spot-light and yet is always ready with a complete, sincere plan whenever the occasion arises. He has produced a well-trained, well-equipped Army. He has chosen his subordinates wisely and well. He has not been swayed by the demands of a hot-and-cold public.

The successes in Europe are mute testimony to his ability as a strategist. Like success can be expected in the Pacific. America is indeed fortunate to have a man with Marshall's proven ability at the head of its Army.

The Governors Welcome You!

We would like to call your attention to the series of articles written by Governors of the 48 states being published in Army Times. The sincere belief each governor reflects in his state is swell. The future each pictures is bright.

But even more important is the need they have for bright, ambitious young men. Each governor believes that the veterans of this war will unlock the treasures in his state. Yet none picture an easy come-and-get-it life. They want you, the serviceman, with your ideas, your energy and ability, to make their proud states even prouder.

Birthday Greetings

HEADQUARTERS, 7th INFANTRY DIVISION
c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

The 7th Infantry Division has been finding copies of the Army Times in its mail bag for more than a year to my knowledge, and despite our occasional changes of station, it has managed to keep abreast of us and seek out our whereabouts with a satisfying consistency and regularity.

I congratulate the Army Times and its staff for its splendid record of the last four years. In its chosen field—that of orienting the component parts of the Army as to what the rest of the Army is doing—in acquainting the soldier with the latest developments in the field of weapons and tactics—and in its accurate reporting of the news from all theaters of operations, the Army Times has done an outstanding bit of work.

The importance of your work in reporting in detail all the important Congressional measures which affect the American soldier cannot be overestimated. And, too, your early recognition of the important part that Infantry must play in winning this war reflects a clear and progressive understanding of the military problems being faced by our troops the world over.

A. V. ARNOLD,
Major General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

"And You Thought Your Day Was Black"



At Your Service

Q. I was not attending school when I enlisted in 1939; had not attended school since 1936. My age at the time of enlistment was 22. Am I eligible for education under the GI Bill of Rights?

A. Any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940 and prior to the termination of the present war shall be eligible for and entitled to receive education or training provided he shall have been discharged or released from service under conditions other than dishonorable and he shall have served 90 days or more, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army Specialized Training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the Service Academies, or if he was discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability.

Although a veteran not over 25 years of age had not attended a school for some time prior to his entrance into active service, the law presumes that his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of his entrance into the service.

The veteran may, if otherwise eligible, receive one year of training and upon satisfactory completion of the same, receive additional training equivalent to the period of active service subsequent to September 16, 1940 and prior to the termination of the present war.

He may pursue such course of education or training as he may elect, and at any approved educational or training institution at which he chooses to enroll, so long as his progress remains satisfactory, and not to exceed a total of 4 years.

(Answer above was furnished by the Veterans Administration.)

Q. What is done with the parts of censored letters that are cut out?

A. They are destroyed by the Censorship office.

Q. What are the qualifications for a good conduct medal?

A. The Good Conduct medal has been established as a reward for those enlisted persons who have demonstrated fidelity through faithful and exact performances of duty, efficiency through capacity to produce desired results and whose behavior has been such as to deserve emulation, for a period of a year.

Q. Does the GI Bill of Rights provide for education in a foreign coun-

try?

A. No. It provides for education only within the continental limits of the United States.

Q. How long must a soldier have served in a certain theater of operation before he is eligible for a theater ribbon?

A. He must have served for a period in excess of 30 consecutive days, or a total of 60 days not necessarily consecutive.

(Above answers furnished by Public Relations Officer, First Service Command.)

Q. I was given a dishonorable discharge from the Army by reason of AWOL. How can I get my discharge made honorable?

A. A dishonorable discharge given as a result of a court martial represents final action and there is no way whereby such a discharge may be changed or altered.

Q. I was honorably discharged from a New York national guard regiment but never picked up my discharge. I am entitled to longevity pay but need a copy of the discharge. My former outfit is now overseas. Where can I get the document?

A. To secure your National Guard record, write to the Adjutant General for the State of New York, Albany, N. Y. When received, file it with your own pay office in order to secure longevity credit.

Named Chief of Staff For 20th Air Force

WASHINGTON — Assignment of Brig. Gen. Lauris Norstad as Chief of Staff of the Twentieth Air Force with headquarters at Washington, D. C., was announced by the War Department.

The Twentieth Air Force directs operations of B-29 Superfortresses under command of Gen. H. H. Arnold. General Norstad succeeds Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell, Jr., who has been given an undisclosed overseas command.

Letters

Gentlemen:

In catching up on my reading I was surprised to find a most unusual thing in one of Mauldin's cartoons (Aug. 12 Army Times).

The cartoon on page 16 has a picture of one of the most remarkable men I have ever seen. The soldier on the right is holding onto a jug with his left hand, a quart in his right hand and his buddy's right shoulder with a second left hand. He sure must be a valuable man on his outfit, probably could replace a light machine-gun crew.

No criticism is intended. Just got a big kick out of seeing a three-armed man for the first time. Think your publication is great.

L. T. G. H. CRONN,
Station Hospital,
Camp Rucker, Ala.

(Army Times Editors can't agree. Some think he's a relative of Three-Armed Brown, the fighter with the famous one-two-three punch. Others think he developed the third arm in G. I. chow lines, Ed.)

Gentlemen:

The men in my battery enjoy and appreciate all that Army Times prints. May we add our congratulations to the many you have received on your fourth anniversary.

Capt. William D. Dalrymple,
Camp Chaffee, Ark.

Gentlemen:

One of the foremost post-war problems will be demobilization of our armed forces. That some thought has been given to the subject is evidenced by newspaper accounts of possible plans being considered by government officials. Yet none of the suggested plans so far made public include a common sense solution based upon the many factors involved. Among these may be included length and type of service, family status, age, and record while in service.

It seems to me the primary criterion is length of service. Taking an arbitrary but logical dividing line, the approximately one and a half million men who were in service on December 7, 1941, should be discharged first. Breaking up this group further, priority may be given to married men with children, married men but childless, then by single men from the upper age brackets down. Men with poor service records would come last in this group. This would provide a continuous flow of men back to civilian life.

After the pre-Pearl Harbor men have been discharged the same process may be repeated with all those in service before June 30, 1942, and continued in successive stages until the demobilization process is completed.

There appears to be one flaw in this plan. No consideration seems to be given to overseas service. This point was discussed with a number of soldiers who reacted this way. Every man in the armed forces plays a role in the war whether he be in this country or overseas, whether he be in a combat unit, or service organization. Most men in service before Pearl Harbor have gone overseas, but those who were left behind to train recruits should not be penalized.

There may be some reasons why a plan similar to this would not be feasible, but it sounds more logical than the "brilliant" ideas so far made public.

Florence B. Hacken
New York City.

Assigned to Command Of Military District

WASHINGTON—Maj. Gen. Charles F. Thompson, U. S. Army, former commander of an island base in the Pacific, has been assigned to command the Military District of Washington, succeeding Maj. Gen. John T. Lewis, who has been given an important overseas assignment, the War Department announced.

General Thompson comes to his new assignment from the 2d Army. He commanded the XVIII Corps following his return from overseas in June of this year. From October 22, 1942, to June 17, 1944, he commanded a Pacific island base, for which service he was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal.

Army Quiz

1. The President has indicated that Japan's home islands will be invaded if necessary. How many islands are there in the Japanese archipelago?
A. Four?
B. 367?
C. 3,000 or more?

2. The first French division to land in France had tanks named D'Artagnan, Athos, Porthos and Aramis. These characters were all in a well-known novel written by a Frenchman. Can you name the author and the book?

3. The American Seventh Army under Lt. Gen. Alexander Patch landed in Southern France on the birthday of another military leader who led a victorious army to Paris from almost the same beachheads. Would you say it was—
A. Wellington?
B. Napoleon?
C. Henry of Navarre?

4. Five Allied generals, all prominently in the news of the war recently, carry these familiar nicknames. Can you identify them?
A. "Tooty."
B. "Jumbo."
C. "Old Blood and Guts."
D. "Uncle Joe."
E. "Ike."

5. The present war is setting new records for the recovery of battle-wounded. What percentage of American soldiers wounded in battle recover?
A. 27?
B. 63?
C. 96?

6. Speaking recently of demobilization problems, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director of Selective Service, suggesting a first demobilization of two to two and a half million men at the rate of 1,000 per hour, told how long it would take. Would you say—
A. Two years?
B. 10 months?
C. Three months?

7. The German tactic of taking a position has been "Keil und Kessel"—wedge and cauldron—method. The Russians have repeatedly used in this war the "Sickle and Hammer" method. Can you compare them?

8. These three famous French towns have been prominently in the war news during the past month: Vire, Le Mans, Tinchebrai. Could you link up these statements, each of which applies to one of them, with the correct place?
A. It has a memorial to the Wright Brothers.
B. Scene of a victory in 1106 of Henry I of England over the Duke of Normandy.
C. The original home of vaudeville.

9. "Aero Clubs" have been flown from England to our forces in France. Would you say they are:
A. Replacement groups of bomber pilots?
B. Red Cross relaxation clubs?
C. Organizations of private fliers?

Up Front With Mauldin



"I'm naked!"

Close Calls With Death Frequent With Marauders

CAMP MCCOY, Wis.—Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill's fightingest Marauder, Lt. Col. Charles E. Beach, is now a member of the 76th Infantry Division at Camp McCoy, division headquarters here announced.

Colonel Beach, a veteran of 28 months' service overseas, 12 of which were spent under Merrill beating the Japs in Burma, commanded a battalion which saw more action than any other unit under Merrill's command. His men were on the march for 1,100 miles in five months of fighting. They killed thousands of Japs—their exploits filling columns in newspapers and magazines.

Colonel Beach recalls many a brush with death. Once a bullet knocked his canteen to smithereens and another sent his helmet spinning. The closest call came the night he was leading a patrol of eight men through the jungles. He relates:

"We were about two miles from the Myitkyina airport, heading along the Mogauing road. Call it a hunch, if you will, but I decided to take a trail that I knew led off from the main road. It was just in time. There was a slight noise ahead.

"I tapped out a signal on the butt

10. When the Germans evacuated Paris last week it was the second time in a century. Do you know the date and incident of the former evacuation?

(See "Quiz Answers," page 15)

Triplets Get Their Wings

EAGLE PASS FIELD, Texas—Jay R., Jens L., and Joe D. Hinkle, 19-year-old sons of Mr. and Mrs. Ross B. Hinkle of Walton, Ind., the first set of triplets ever to complete pilot training together in the history of the Army Air Forces, received their wings and commissions as second lieutenants at this field's 19th cadet graduation yesterday.

The triplets received the personal congratulations of Col. John H. Bundy, commanding officer of the field, for their precedent-setting feat of surviving as a family unit the "rugged" primary, basic and advanced flight training of the last nine months. They had enlisted in the Aviation Cadet Enlisted Reserves while still in high school and were called to active duty together shortly after their graduation. They have remained together ever since.

While the Hinkles have no idea as yet what their first assignment will be, they hope the Army Air Forces will let them serve as they have trained—together.

Graduating with the noted flying triplets were more than 200 newly commissioned pilots from 44 states.

Medics Saved His Life With Blood Of Three Nations

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, Ky.—Lt. Darrell B. Hancock, Providence, Ky., didn't reckon with the efficiency of the Medics when he was timing himself to die in the next two minutes, after being wounded in the Italian campaign. He looked at his watch as his severed artery pumped blood on the ground—45 seconds later the Medics administered first aid that saved his life, he declares.

"But I don't boast of my pure English blood anymore—I now have two pints of Hebrew, two of Irish and one of Italian which does make me pure American, don't it?" the auburn-haired Kentuckian answers with a smile. He was given two pints of plasma also.

Now assigned to Public Relations at Camp Breckinridge, Lt. Hancock is also a veteran of the Tunisian campaign. He wears the Purple Heart ribbon and European Theater ribbon with two stars for campaigns in which he participated.

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NO American soldier had lost his life crossing the English channel on Army transports during the first six weeks of the invasion.

SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

NOTICE: Thousands of service men and women are already taking home study courses for military or peacetime advantage. Others are now planning post-war study under terms of the "GI Bill of Rights." Write for details.

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Georgia Looks Forward With Confidence

By Governor Ellis Arnall

Georgia looks forward with confidence to the postwar period. We plan to make it an era of greater prosperity than our people have ever enjoyed before.

This is more than wishful thinking. For the facts of geography have triumphed over the artificial handicaps that have kept Georgians in economic bondage. We are determined to reassert for Georgia and the South, the leadership that once was hers.

One of the ironies of this war is that benefits have bobbed up unexpectedly along with the burdens of widespread sacrifice and suffering. Those benefits, as well as the tragic burdens, are strange admixtures to the lives of American people who moved along, more or less, in a rut during the several years between the depression of the '30s and holocaust of the '40s.

National Instinct

The excessive caution which pervaded business circles in those years of peace, was born of the costly experience of the depression. It was understandable to an extent. For it was typified by the national instinct for self-preservation.

We are all humans, regardless of any gift of genius. Business and industrial leaders followed the human course. As a result progress was strangled by the shuddering fears of those who possessed both the money and power to stimulate progress. Those who should have led in the display of courage—the courage that alone can generate progress—crawled into a shell that meant comfort and security for them and their immediate families and their plodding, guarded, business investments.

This smug sense of comfort and security shaped a cautious course. It meant holding on to every dollar in hand; risking not a penny in expansion or development unless a good tide of dollars in return could be seen sweeping across the immediate horizon.

It was that national attitude that was largely responsible for the ten million in the army of the unemployed in 1940. There were bright exceptions, of course. But, generally speaking, private business was hedging. Very little was being done to create new opportunities in a land that had a vast surplus of brain-power and energy.

Need Green Light

The people of the United States, when they are put to work, can easily surpass the creative efforts of any people on earth in scientific, inventive, industrial, agricultural, commercial or professional progress. They need only to switch on the green lights along the avenues of national development.

This is a lesson that we in Georgia have learned from this war. And we have profited from what our nation's enemies have taught the world.

The boastful Germans considered themselves the "master race" of the world because of their scientific and industrial advancement. There was this to be said about the Germans: they were always experimenting, always improving, and trying and succeeding to a degree that inflated their national ego to the point that ultimately proved their undoing.

The Germans had experienced a bitter depression long before we were overtaken by the same economic calamity. Their depression was so deep, so widespread and so overwhelming that it goaded them into a frenzied, misdirected effort to prevent similar conditions for all time.

So the Germans marched forth to seize all world resources in an effort to guarantee comfort and security for themselves. Germany's failure is certain to prove the sire of our success, along calmer and more intelligent lines.

We are about to emerge from this war strengthened by the lesson that convinces us we were not, and are not, a self-sufficient nation.

Self-Sufficiency

We have set to work to gain for ourselves that self-sufficiency which we found was lacking when foreign

enemies shut us off from the sources of materials so essential to our national well-being.

All Americans have learned, for example, that to succeed as a nation we must achieve genuine national unity. There must be no sectional barriers. Industry must be widespread. It must be diffused instead of being centered in a limited area or locality which would permit a possible enemy of the future to bomb a single target and thereby paralyze the entire country.

The industrial geography of today shows us factories on which the entire nation depends huddled together in the North and East, in areas so concentrated as to invite certain destruction in the event of a future war.

Georgia's postwar plan is to attract many such factories to this State. This is dictated not alone from strategic reasons. Such a program



Governor Arnall

will prove advantageous to the nation as a whole. For as we prosper we would contribute to the prosperity of our neighbors.

Better Balancing

We recognize that the future of Georgia as a cooperative unit in a well-regulated nation, depends upon the better balancing of this State's economy by supplementing our low agricultural and raw material income with a reasonable industrial income in which skilled craftsmanship may earn a just reward.

Heretofore Georgia's fight along this line has faced serious obstacles. There is always opposition to the transformation from agriculture to industry of a people's economy. That was one of the primary phenomena that caused the War Between the States.

But we are winning. We are winning despite the opposition of shortsighted industrialists; we are overcoming the proverbial caution of orthodox financiers; we have established beachheads under the guns of the mighty transportation empire; and we have persuaded the inhabitants in highly concentrated areas of population that by helping us throw off the yoke of a colonial dependency, they will likewise be helping themselves.

Georgia is leading the South in a new declaration; not a Declaration of Independence, but a Declaration of Interdependence. And the same determination that enabled America to overcome obstacles that were seemingly insurmountable, as we marched unflinchingly forward to win the war, is the spirit that leads Georgia now in our determination to regain our rightful place in the nation of which we are an integral part.

Erase the Barriers

We intend to erase the barriers built by a myriad of unjust freight rate complexities. We intend to demolish that modern Chinese Wall erected to discourage the movement of industry into our section. Then we shall bring our share of that in-

dustry into our State and encourage it to participate in our postwar Georgia.

As soon as we pound this idea into the minds of those who control unfairly the flow of freight traffic in this country, the opportunities and the field for employment will have no limit.

The soldiers who came to Georgia and were trained in the camps and other military installations of our State have expressed wonder over the difference between the Georgia that really is and the Georgia they had heard about in unfair legends.

"We want to return here to live after the war," they tell us every day.

And why not? We have a year-round climate in which people can work the whole twelve months without suffering.

We have the essential raw materials here—within our State or virtually at our doorstep.

Unlimited Power

We possess unlimited power resources.

Georgia, in the postwar world, will be a fast-growing State.

We will overcome the obstacles. We will have the jobs for the men who come home. We shall rebuild this State with the experience we have gained from this war.

A prodigal Nature has given us the means to do this.

Every Georgia city is far behind in its building program. Commercial and home-building has been static during the war even while cities swelled in population so fast they now seem to be bursting at the



WATER-GOING version of the famed Weasel was revealed by Studebaker. Primary difference between the M-29 and new M-29C is a longer, boat-shaped body. The Weasel's advantage over other amphibious craft is an ability to climb steep river banks and ready conversion to water travel.

seams with new citizens who have come here to do a war job and intend to stay here to enjoy the peace that will soon follow.

Our agriculture has progressed. New methods and techniques have been perfected. The battle against erosion of our soil is no longer confined to the almost fanatical endeavors of a few far-sighted persons who long ago recognized the problem. We are finding new crops for our soil. We have graduated beyond the sharecropper plan of an agricultural economy.

Plan for the Future

Georgia has today an Agricultural and Industrial Development Commission composed of bankers, business men, merchants farmers and all types of representative citizens typ-

ical of our diversified interests. These men, and women too, are mapping a definite plan for the future. They have brought to these endeavors a high degree of vision and imagination.

We have profited by our lesson from the war. We shall enjoy the benefits of this lesson in the years to come. We have learned that progress can be achieved only by those who keep moving. We intend to put the human and material resources of our State to work to create for everybody a useful job.

This is Georgia's bright horizon. And so we extend a welcome to men and women who have displayed their courage in this war to come to Georgia and share with us a future that is unafraid.

New Mexico Is Still A Pioneer State

By Governor John J. Dempsey

New Mexico is still a pioneer state. Though it is the fourth largest state in the Union in area, it has a population of only a little more than half a million. During the decade preceding the war, we were the second fastest growing state in the Union, and this growth will doubtless resume once victory is won.

New Mexico's vast storehouse of underground wealth has hardly been scratched. With sufficient water, it has room for thousands more irrigated farms. As the westward trend of population resumes after the war, new opportunities in many lines will make themselves available.

But it would be foolish to say that New Mexico is a land of opportunity for every man or woman who decides to make a new start here in the Southwest. For a while at least, New Mexico will have a grave problem in providing her own servicemen with jobs.

A Problem

That is a problem that deeply concerns the state administration now, and one to which we are giving considerable thought and study. Despite its productive soil, its vast underground wealth, its thriving towns, New Mexico before the war had the same problems as other states in providing employment for all her citizens.

To create opportunities will require capital. It will require hard work. It will require markets for the products of New Mexico farms, ranches, mines and industries. But only as America is prosperous will New Mexico be prosperous and offer new opportunities.

The opportunities for jobs will probably be no better in New Mexico than they will be any place else. And if private industry booms with post-war orders, job opportunities might even be fewer.

For the men with capital to invest and hard work to accompany the investment, the opportunities should be many.

Requires Capital

New Mexico primarily is a ranch-

ing and agricultural state, with mining another major industry. To start anew in these lines requires capital—in some instances only a small amount, in others considerable amounts.

The state stands today first in the production of potash. It has climbed during the war to second rank, among the western states, in the production of zinc, third in fluor-spar production, fourth in copper, seventh in lead. It stands eighth

in balt, vanadium, tungsten, beryllium, talc, and others. As demand increases the development of these particular minerals will provide opportunities in mining.

Oil Producer

New Mexico is one of the largest oil producing states, and because of the tremendous drain on reserves during the war exploration is expected to be greatly stimulated after the war. Here, too, a variety of opportunities will offer themselves.

The State's post-war program will place considerable emphasis on water projects. Water is the life-blood of New Mexico, and its development and conservation will be important to the economy of New Mexico. Post-war projects contemplate flood control projects, check dams, dams to provide expansion of irrigation districts and establishment of new irrigation districts. As these irrigation districts are expanded or new areas brought under irrigation there will be opportunities for servicemen who want to farm in New Mexico.

Another big industry in New Mexico is the tourist business. Before the war non-resident travel had reached an annual value to the state of \$80,000,000. This development will continue in the post-war period.

Such expansion will open opportunities in businesses which serve the traveling public—restaurants, camp grounds, hotels, filling stations, etc.

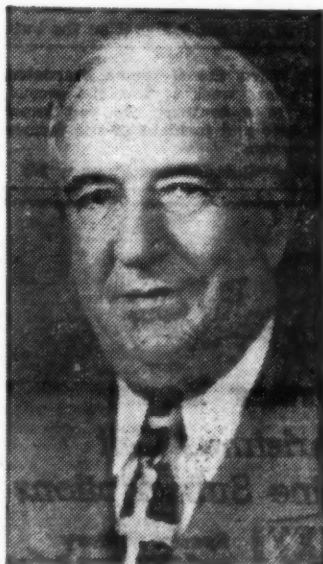
Small Industries

It is our hope also to encourage the location of small handicraft industries—in ceramics, weaving, wood products, novelties, etc.

Such industries, on a small scale, would offer opportunities particularly to servicemen who are partially disabled.

In a growing state such as New Mexico there will always be opportunities. In the main, those who seek new opportunities may have to make their own opportunities.

If they do make them in New Mexico they will find themselves among a friendly, hospitable people in a state with a climate that is unsurpassed anywhere for year-around living.



Governor Dempsey

in the production of silver and 11th in the production of gold.

All of these are minerals that have large peace-time use, and new uses and new markets after the war should prove a stimulus to further development.

New Mexico has deposits of many lesser known minerals, such as tin, molybdenum, manganese, nickel, co-

Chaplains, Medics, Red Cross Inspiring Trinity To Soldiers

WITH THE AMERICAL INFANTRY DIVISION SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC—Army Chaplains of this war are performing one of the greatest services of all times: and fathers, mothers, and friends need have no fear that their loved ones now fighting overseas will forget their God, Dr. Daniel Poling, now on tour of the Pacific Theater as a Special Emissary of the President, is finding.

Dr. Poling, World President of Christian Endeavor, editor of the Christian Herald, pastor of the Baptist Temple of Philadelphia and an accredited war correspondent, visited the Americal Division during his tour of the islands of the Pacific.

On his South Seas trip, Dr. Poling is visiting the chaplains of the various organizations, both Army and Navy, meeting and talking with the soldiers and sharing their experiences. On his return to the States he will report his findings direct to the President.

Put Faith In God

Even more than at home, the soldiers fighting overseas are putting their faith in God and attending religious services regularly, Dr. Poling declared.

"The attendance at religious services conducted by chaplains of all denominations has far exceeded our hopes and expectations," he said. "The church will have its greatest opportunity for advancement when these men return to their homes after this war is over."

Dr. Poling has visited soldiers on Newfoundland's cold, dreary shores and in the steaming jungles of the tropics. He has visited the men on the front lines, talked with them and discussed their problems. Church attendance in the Pacific Theater, he reports, exceeds that of all other theaters. One reason for this, he believes, is that every portion of this theater is active and the men are constantly engaged with the enemy.

The chaplain of this war is much more efficient than the chaplain of the World War, Dr. Poling said. Further, they have been supplied with much more equipment and have everything they might require to carry on their work. They have the leadership, and most important of all, the utmost cooperation and support of their commanding officers.

Tribute To Red Cross

"In this war there are three factors that work for the complete welfare of the soldier overseas, a trinity that should erase all worries from the minds of those back home," he said. "It is the Red Cross, that takes care of the soldier's material needs; the Medical Corps that looks after his physical needs; and the chaplain who watches over and guides his spiritual welfare."

Immediately upon going into a new area, the chapel is one of the first buildings to go up, Dr. Poling has found. "Inspiring indeed is the attention that goes into these buildings," he said. "On these jungle islands I have found chapels that were things of beauty. It is amazing how the men have labored and contrived to make these chapels beautiful. We had nothing like this in the other war."

Dr. Poling said that the chaplain remains with his men in the front lines or wherever the going is toughest. The casualties among chaplains have been high, he pointed out.

The present trip is Dr. Poling's

fourth overseas tour. He has spent several months in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, China, and Newfoundland. This is the first theater tour he has made with senior chaplains of both the Army and Navy.

In a single day he has spoken to as many as six different groups of men on three different islands. This, he said, has been made possible by the Commanding General of this theater who is deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of his men.

"I have talked to generals and enlisted men in the most advanced areas, in rest camps and in hospitals. All one can ask is that the morale and loyalty of those back home only begin to equal the morale and loyalty of the men out there."

"Every man I meet wants to get home again and quick. But there is not a man who doesn't want to be dead sure that this time the job is really finished. He does not intend that his sons will have to come back and complete the job."

"I have visited all active fronts," Dr. Poling continued, "and we are winning the war on every front, on land and sea and in the air. My greatest concern now is for the home front."

The church of every faith, he believes, will find her greatest opportunity in these soldiers when they return after the war. But old methods and old differences will never do the job, he warned.

"It will take the same quality of leadership, the same spiritual unity that the men have found in their chaplains if they are to hold and

strengthen the religious gains made in these theaters of war," he declared.

"War is a damnable, bestial thing, but the holiest causes of mankind are at stake in this war. Winning the war and winning the peace are one and indivisible."

Dr. Poling succeeded Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of Christian Endeavor, and was responsible for many world conferences and the annual international conferences held before the war.

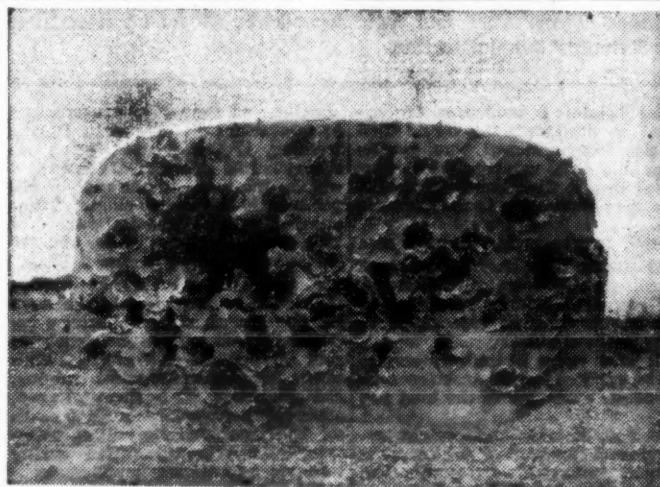
In addition to being the pastor of the Baptist Temple in Philadelphia, he is chaplain of Temple University.

Trident History Told In Book

CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif.—The pictorial history of the 97th Infantry Division is told in "The Trident," compiled and edited by CWO Theodore H. Savage, 97th Division PRO.

With pictures and short, terse captions the history of the Division is traced from its activation at Camp Swift, Texas, the winter of 1943, through the training in Louisiana, Missouri and California.

Trident soldiers are certain to find a great deal of satisfaction in looking through the book in post-war years. The pictures tell the story of an infantry soldier but always with familiar names and faces. The photography is excellent and the terse captions very readable.



—Signal Corps Photo

RESEMBLING a cheese is this concrete pillbox, which was once considered impregnable. The shot-up structure in France gives mute testimony to the accuracy of American tanks.



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Guide For Veterans And Dependents

Things To Do After Discharge

Report to Selective Service Board

Every man discharged from the armed forces should report to his Selective Service Board in person or by letter, within five days of his discharge. This is required by law. Ex-service-women are not required to report but should do so if they desire aid in securing reemployment.

Apply for Old Job Within 40 Days

If you want to get back the job you had before you entered the armed forces, you must apply for it within 40 days after the date of your discharge.

Pay Government Insurance Premiums Direct

Most ex-servicemen and women will want to keep their National Service Life Insurance in force. To do this it is necessary to pay the premiums direct to the Veterans' Administration; otherwise the insurance will lapse.

Put Your Records In Order

Every ex-member of the armed

forces has a serial, service or file number. It is most important that you keep a record of it and of other such records—such as originals or legal copies of necessary papers—in a safe place where they can always be found.

The reason is simple. Claims and requests for benefits will usually require certain information, such as a man's Army or Marine Corps serial number, Navy file or service number, details of his discharge and, in some cases, proof of the relationship of dependents. The most important records are the following:

Army or Marine Corps serial number.
Navy service or file number.
Coast Guard service number.
Discharge papers.
Disability claim "C" number.
Insurance policies.
Social Security card.
Birth certificate (self).
Birth certificate (wife).
Birth certificate (children).
Marriage certificates.
Any divorce decrees.
Last will and testament.
Selective Service registration card.

Get these records in order now—even though you may not need them immediately. Some day you may be saved great inconvenience and delay by having them all together where you can find them easily.

Veterans' Benefits

Mustering-Out Pay

As a veteran discharged under honorable conditions, you automatically receive mustering-out pay of from \$100 to \$300 to help tide you over the immediate period after your discharge and to aid you in your necessary readjustment to civilian life.

Those who served less than 60 days receive \$100; 60 days or more, but no foreign service, \$200; 60 days or more, and foreign service, \$300. Certain groups are excluded, such as those receiving base pay (not counting furloughs) of more than \$200 a month at the time of their discharge. Any eligible veteran discharged before this law was passed may obtain payment by applying to his own branch of the service.

Insurance: Government

Your National Service Life Insurance will be one of your most valuable assets after your discharge. If you let it lapse, you will not be able to buy similar protection for yourself and your family for the same cost. To keep it in force you must do two things:

(1) Pay the premiums direct. Make your check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States and mail it to the Collections Subdivision, Veterans' Administration, Washington 25, D. C. You may arrange to pay your premiums monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

(2) Your insurance was originally issued on what is called the Five-Year-Level-Premium-Term plan. Any time after it has been in force a year, and before the five are up, you may convert it into Ordinary Life, 20-Payment Life or 30-Payment Life. Your new policy will have regular cash values after the first year from which you can borrow if necessary.

If you wish to change your beneficiary, write the Director of Insurance, Veterans' Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Insurance: Private

If, when you went into the service, you had private life insurance, you may have arranged to have the Government protect this for you by guaranteeing the premiums. If so, remember that payments must be brought up to date, with interest, within two years after your discharge. Your insurance company or the Veterans' Administration will answer any questions.

Getting Your Old Job Back

If you worked for a private employer or for the Federal Government before the war, and want your job back, the qualifications are brief and simple: the position you left must have been other than temporary, you must have completed your military service satisfactorily, you must still be qualified to perform the duties of the position, and you must apply for reemployment within 40 days of your discharge. If you cannot call upon your employer immediately, write and tell him when you can return to work, and keep a copy of your letter.

If you have any difficulty, go to your Reemployment Committeeman—a man assigned by your Local Selective Service Board to be your personal advisor on reemployment. If necessary, he can obtain the assistance of the U. S. District Courts and the Federal District Attorney. This service is free.

Getting a New Job

The United States Employment Service has 1,500 offices throughout the country and extends service to 2,200 other communities. All are ready and anxious to help you. In each of these local offices, there is a special Veterans' Employment Representative to assist war veterans in finding suitable jobs. They also advise and assist members of veterans' families seeking work. If you want a job, register at the U. S. Employment Service office nearest you as soon after your discharge as possible.

Getting A Government Job

If you were a Federal Civil Service employee (other than temporary) when you entered the war, you should apply to the agency where last employed within 40 days of your discharge or to the Civil Service Commission in the event you experience difficulty in being reinstated. If you satisfy the requirements (see "Getting Your Old Job Back" above), you are entitled to your former position or one "of like seniority, status, and pay."

If you didn't have a Civil Service job before, but want to get one after you are discharged, you will get special consideration and preference in Civil Service examinations. This preference also applies to wives or widows of veterans under certain circumstances.

All wartime veterans discharged

Your Rights And Benefits

*This Is the Complete Text of a Booklet
Published by the
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Office of War Mobilization
Washington 25, D. C.*

The purpose of this booklet is to give you a quick picture of the rights and benefits that are available to veterans of the armed forces and their dependents.

It does not try to answer all the questions anyone could ask. That would need a very large book. But even a big book might not be up to date when you got it because new laws affecting veterans are being passed all the time.

So this booklet gives you just the high spots. And tells you where to get the answers.

You will notice that the booklet is divided into three parts. The first part mentions a few things that all veterans should attend to as soon as possible. The second part covers the most important rights and benefits now ready for ex-servicemen and women. The third part is of special interest to their dependents. In another section you will find where to go for further information.

The veterans' benefits mentioned in this booklet apply to all members of the armed forces of the United States, both men and women, who are discharged or separated from service in this war under other than dishonorable conditions. Questions concerning veterans of former wars, and their dependents, should be referred to the Veterans' Administration.

under honorable conditions are entitled to preference in U. S. Civil Service examinations. The entitlement to 5 or 10 points will be determined by the Civil Service Commission upon application to the Commission.

Other privileges for veterans are:

- (1) Examination for positions of guard, elevator operator, messenger, and custodian, will be restricted to veterans as long as veteran applicants are available.

- (2) Time spent in military service will be credited toward experience required for a position of the kind you left.

- (3) Age, height, and weight requirements are waived for veterans in most instances. Other physical requirements may be waived.

- (4) Veterans are exempted from provisions of law prohibiting government employment to more than two members of a family.

- (5) If an appointing officer passes over a veteran and selects a non-veteran, he must submit his reasons in writing to the Civil Service Commission.

- (6) If personnel reductions in any Federal agency, preference in retention will be given to veterans.

There are approximately 4,500 local Civil Service Secretaries located in all first- and second-class post offices, who will advise you concerning government employment, or such information may be secured from your Reemployment Committeeman or the U. S. Employment Service, who will put you in touch with a representative of the Civil Service Commission.

Apprentice Training

Virtually all of the 30,207 apprentice-training programs in the United States extend opportunities to returning veterans. Veterans may be employed as apprentices and be paid as they learn, getting not only a steady job but training which prepares them for skilled jobs. Age restrictions and other limitations are lifted for them in many cases. Information may be obtained through your nearest U. S. Employment Service office or the nearest facility of the Veterans' Administration.

Vocational Training

If you have a service-connected disability, which results in an occupational handicap, you can probably be taught a new type of work in which your disability will not hinder you. Through the Veterans' Administration you may be trained in a college, business or trade school or on-the-job with a business firm. Tuition, books,

supplies and equipment are provided at Government expense. During training, if the pension being received is less than \$80 per month, it will be increased to the rate of \$80 per month, if you are single; \$90, if married, with an added allowance of \$5 a month for each child, and \$10 for each dependent parent.

If your disability is not service-connected, or occurs after you have left the service, and constitutes a vocational handicap, you may apply to your State Board of Vocational Education for guidance, special training, and placement. If in financial need, other services available include medical treatment, hospitalization, maintenance, and transportation during training, educational supplies, occupational tools and equipment. This is a Federal-State program of vocational rehabilitation, and operates in each State. Apply to your local Superintendent of Schools or the nearest United States Employment Service office for the address of the nearest Vocational Rehabilitation Officer.

Training For War Work

During the war you may acquire the skill necessary for war-production jobs under the vocational training for war workers program. Information concerning this program is available from your local Superintendent of Schools or the United States Employment Service.

If Unemployed

To cover temporary periods of unemployment following discharge, financial help is available to you, either through State or Federal sources.

State Programs

State unemployment compensation programs provide weekly payments to unemployed workers based on their previous work in "covered" jobs—that is, most jobs in private firms in business and industry; factories, shops, mines, mills, stores, offices, banks, etc. Types of jobs not covered are farm work, household service, government and self-employment, and work for many small firms. Almost all the states have frozen any unemployment insurance rights you may have earned before going into service. You may be able to draw upon them in case you are unemployed after your return.

Full information on job opportunities and unemployment compensation can be obtained at your nearest U. S. Employment Service office.

Federal Provisions

Weekly allowances of unemployment compensation are available through a Federal program if you are not eligible under a State program. If you qualify under both, money received under a State plan is subtracted from the Federal allowance. Under the Federal plan, you may receive four weeks of allowance for each calendar month of active service after September 16, 1940, and before the end of the present war, up to a total limit of 52 weeks.

If you are completely unemployed, your allowance is \$20 a week. If you are partially unemployed, you receive the difference between your wage and the weekly allowance plus \$3. If you are self-employed, you may still be eligible if your net earnings in the previous calendar month were less than \$100. Allowances remaining unpaid at your death do not become part of your estate.

Eligibility Requirements: You must have served after September 16, 1940, and before the end of the present war, and have been discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable after 90 days active service, or because of injury or disability incurred in line of duty. Unemployment must have started within two years of discharge or the end of the war. When you file a claim, you must be residing in the United States, be completely unemployed or (if partially employed) be receiving weekly wages of less than \$23; you must register and continue to report to a public employment office, be able to work and be available for suitable work. Illness or disability which occurs during a period of unemployment for which allowances have already started will not disqualify you.

Disqualifications: You will be disqualified from receiving such allowances if you leave suitable work voluntarily and without good cause, if you are suspended or discharged for misconduct, if you fail without good cause to apply for suitable work to which you have been referred by a public employment office, or to accept suitable work when offered, or if you fail without good cause to attend an available free training course. A job is not considered "suitable" if (a) the wages, hours, or conditions of work are substantially less favorable than those prevailing for similar work in the locality, or (b) the position offered is vacant because of a strike, lock-out or labor disputes.

Such disqualifications begin the week in which the cause of the disqualification occurs and continue for not more than four weeks immediately following. Under special circumstances the Administrator of Veterans Affairs may extend the period of your disqualification.

You will also be disqualified from receiving an allowance for any week in which your unemployment is due to a "stoppage of work" existing because of a labor dispute in which you are participating or directly interested.

Fuller information concerning these Federal benefits may be obtained at your nearest U. S. Employment Service Office.

Loans for Homes, Farms, Business

These three types of loans including farm and business equipment, are available to veterans who served on and after September 16, 1940, and before the end of the present war, and who are discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable, after active service of 90 days or more, or because of service-incurred injury or disability. Applications must be made within two years after discharge or separation, or two years after the end of the war (whichever is later), but in no event more than five years after the end of the war.

The Administrator of Veterans Affairs will guarantee up to 50% of any such loan or loans, provided the amount guaranteed does not exceed \$2,000. Loans guaranteed by the Administrator bear interest of not more than 4% per year and must be paid up within twenty years. The Administrator will pay the interest on the guaranteed amount for the first year.

Although the conditions vary some-
(Continued on Page 15)

XUM

World War I History Repeats Itself In Yank World War II Action

WASHINGTON — Publication of summaries of World War operations of four more divisions, the 1st, 33d, 42d and 82d, is announced by the General of the Armies, John J. Pershing, in his capacity as chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission. These four volumes are part of a set of 23 which, when completed (21 now have been published), will cover the operations of all combat divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War.

The 1st Division, called the First Expeditionary Division in the beginning, was organized in May, 1917, from Regular Army units. The leading elements sailed for France on June 14. Its first front-line service was in the Sommeville Sector, east of Nancy, where, on Nov. 3, 1917, the first German raid against American troops took place.

The division carried out the first offensive action against the enemy when, on May 28, 1918, it stormed Cantigny and broke up determined counterattacks. The 1st Division was the left element of the French XX Corps which made the main attack in the Aisne-Marne offensive on July 18.

The division moved to the St. Mihiel front in August, and was in the front line for the St. Mihiel offensive on Sept. 12. Driving through the enemy's defenses, elements of the division made contact with units of the 26th Division near Vigneulles Sept. 13, thus closing the salient.

In the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the 1st Division relieved the 35th Division north of Charpenry on Oct. 1. Attacking on Oct. 4, Montrebeau Wood and Exermont were taken. Montreagne heights were carried the following day. Cote de Madahe was taken and the western portion of Bois de Romagne cleared by Oct. 10. The division was relieved on Oct. 12 by the 42nd Division but re-entered the battle near Beaumont on Nov. 6. On this day it was ordered to march on Sedan. After a difficult night march, it reached positions in the zone of action of the 42nd Division on Nov. 7. Both divisions gained positions overlooking the city but did not take it.

The division marched into Germany with the Army of Occupation, occupying Coblenz bridgehead until August, 1919.

Elements of the 1st Division were in the first landings on the North African coast on November 8, 1942, and the division fought throughout the campaigns in Tunisia and Sicily. It went to England in the fall of 1943. In the initial landings in Normandy, the division carried German shore positions and later took part in the breakthrough to Avranches, at the base of the Normandy peninsula, and has contributed to recent victories.

The 33d (Prairie) Division was organized at Camp Logan, Tex., in Aug., 1917, from Illinois National Guard units, and sailed for France the following spring. The division, less artillery, trained with the British and a few troops took part in the capture of Hamel on July 4. Elements of the division had front-line training in the Amiens Sector from July 17 to Aug. 6. During the Somme offensive, which began on Aug. 8, troops of the division won important positions north of the Somme River, in the Chipilly vicinity.

During the night of Aug. 23-24, the division entrained for the area of the American First Army to take part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. On Sept. 10, it took over the line just west of the Meuse River from which it attacked on Sept. 26. That night the line of the Meuse had been gained and the right flank of the attack secured. On Oct. 8, elements of the division crossed the river, clearing the enemy-held east bank. By Oct. 21, when relieved, the division had reached a line just south of Sivry-sur-Meuse.

After being relieved in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the 33d Division took over the Troyon Sector, southeast of Verdun. It advanced into the Woivre Plain with the Second Army Nov. 10-11, driving the enemy from woods and villages.

The division served on the lines of communication of the Army of Occupation, first in the vicinity of Saarburg, Germany, and later in Luxembourg.

The 33rd Infantry Division was inducted into Federal service for the present conflict on March 5, 1941. Some elements which were in the division during the World War are now serving elsewhere.

One battalion of the 124th Field Artillery Regiment is now the 208th Field Artillery Battalion. A battalion of the 108th Engineers Regiment is now the 181st Engineer Battalion (Heavy Pontoon).

The 42d (Rainbow) Division was organized in Aug. 1917, from National Guard units of Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

It sailed for France during Oct. and Nov., 1917, and had its first front-line service in the Luneville and Baccarat Sectors from late March to June, 1918. July 15-18, the division took part in the Champagne-Marne defensive, aiding French units in repulsing the last great German drive east of Reims. It then took part in the Aisne-Marne offensive, entering the line southwest of Reims on July 25. The Curcq River was

crossed on July 28, and Sergey and Seringe at Nesles were taken on the 29th. The division was relieved near Mareuil-en-Dole on Aug. 3.

In the St. Mihiel offensive, the 42d Division was in the front line of the attack against the south face of the salient. Essey and Pannes fell Sept. 12, and St. Benois on Sept. 13. After the close of the St. Mihiel offensive, the division held a sector on this front until Oct. 1.

The 42d relieved the 1st Division in Bois de Romagne on Cote de Madahe during the night of Oct. 11-12. After a series of attacks which began on the 14th, the strong enemy position on Cote de Chatillon was taken on the 16th. The division was relieved on Oct. 31, but re-entered the line on Nov. 5 and drove rapidly toward Sedan. On the 7th, the 1st Division entered the zone of action of the 42d and both divisions gained positions overlooking the city. The 1st Division was withdrawn on the same day. The 42d Division was relieved on Nov. 9.

After the Armistice, the 42d Division remained in the American area west of the Rhine River until April, 1919.

The 42d Infantry Division was reactivated on July 14, 1943, at Camp Gruber, Okla., and many elements of the World War division are now serving elsewhere.

The 165th Infantry Regiment is now an element of the 27th Infantry Division which took Makin Atoll in Nov., 1943. In June and July, 1944, it took part in the Saipan Island fighting. The 166th Infantry is in Federal service, but not assigned to a division. One battalion of the 117th Engineers Regiment is now the 40th Quartermaster Company, 40th Infantry Division.

The 82d (All-American) Division was organized at Camp Gordon, Augusta, Ga., in Aug., 1917, from selective service men from Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. New England and the Middle Atlantic States contributed replacements. It sailed for France during April, May and June, 1918. The first front-line service of the division was in the Lagney Sector, later called the Lucey Sector, on the south face of the St. Mihiel salient. In the St. Mihiel offensive it was the right element of the American First Army and advanced its line so as to protect the right of the attacking troops. After the close of the offensive, on Sept. 16, the 82d Division held its lines, north of Pont-a-Mousson, until Sept. 20.

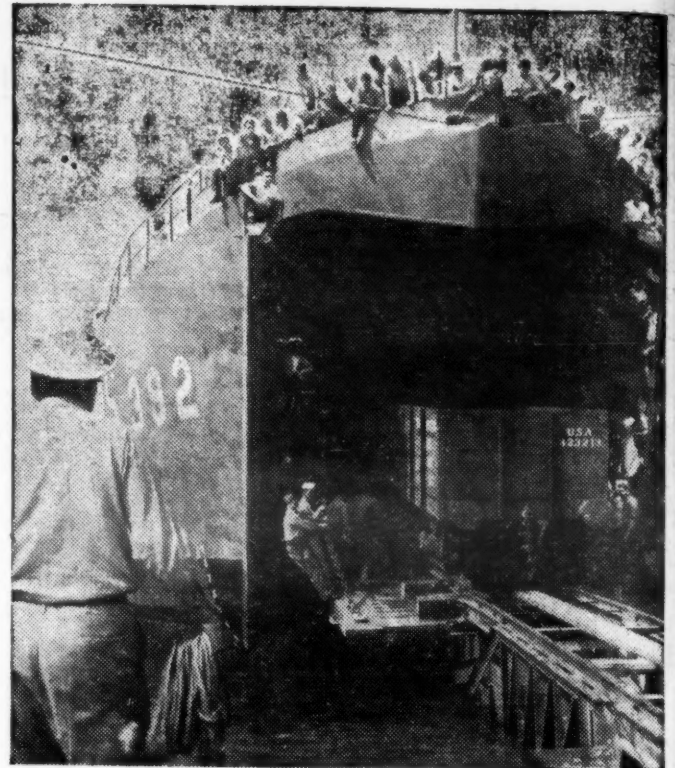
By early October the Meuse-Argonne offensive had been checked by three strong German positions, one of which was in the eastern edge of the Argonne Forest, around Chatel-Chery. The 82d Division deployed facing west and on Oct. 7 the heights dominating Chatel-Chery on the north were carried. On the 8th, the main ridge in the Argonne Forest was seized, breaking the resistance of the enemy in this area.

It was this flanking attack that raised the siege of the "Lost Battalion" of the 77th Division, which had been surrounded near Charlevaux Mill for several days. Turning north, the 82d Division reached the Aire River heights south of St. Juvin on Oct. 10. Shifting its attack to the east bank of the Aire, the division took the ridge dominating St. Juvin on Oct. 11. Despite heavy resistance, the heights northeast of the town were reached on Oct. 21. The 82d Division was relieved on this line on Oct. 31.

The 82d Infantry Division was reactivated on March 25, 1942, and redesignated the 82d Airborne Division in August of that year. Arriving in North Africa in May, 1943, the division saw its first action during the landings in Sicily. It also took part in the battles for Normandy.

Several regiments of the division are now serving elsewhere.

Copies of the "Divisional Summaries of Operations" may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at the following prices: 7th, 36th, 79th, 81st, 92d, \$0.75; 27th, 30th, 82d, 93d, \$1.00; 5th, 26th, 32d, 33d, 80th, \$1.25; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 28th, 42d, 77th, \$1.50. A discount of 25 per cent is allowed on orders for 100 or more copies of any one divisional summary.



SPECIALLY constructed ramp is used for the first time by the transportation corps in bringing freight cars ashore from an LST at Cherbourg harbor.

Getting Ready To Run Small Towns

CAMP BUTNER, N. C.—Two utilities detachments have arrived here from Camp Sutton, for field training for a period of several weeks. They are the 1652nd Engineer Utilities Detachment, Capt. Winfield S. Luther commanding.

Small detachments, they consist entirely of specialists in construction and maintenance work. They are preparing for overseas duty in small towns, hospitals or air bases where they will be responsible for the maintenance and operation of utilities.

Under the supervision of Maj. R. Preston Watts, post engineer, the men of the two detachments are working in the electric, plumbing and sheet metal shops on the post. A number of the men are doing preventive maintenance work at the sewage disposal and water filtration plants.

Champagne Cheap But Food Prices High in Bizerte

HOLABIRD SIGNAL DEPOT, Md.—S/Sgt. Thomas J. King, recently returned from action in Algeria and Tunisia and now with the 1342nd Service Unit, S. T. U., reports that in Bizerte prices are oddly out of balance. A simple chicken dinner costs as high as \$8, while 20 cents will buy a whole quart of champagne.

"North Africa had electric lights, the natives are educated to Yankee jive music, and the natives are very friendly toward Americans," says Sergeant King.

Holabird Is Year Old

HOLABIRD SIGNAL DEPOT, Md.—The first anniversary of Holabird Signal Depot took place yesterday when that Army post marked the end of its first year of operation as a Signal Corps installation and the completion of 26½ years as an Army installation.



—Pet. Chas. Cartwright, ASFTC, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo. "You have my pass, dear—it's in my wallet."



It really keeps you hopping
To stay in fighting trim,
So get a lift with
POWERHOUSE
For vigor and for vim!



Have you tried one lately?

A NICKEL NEVER BOUGHT A BETTER CANDY BAR.

GI Tops When Chips Are Down

WITH U. S. INFANTRY AT AN ADVANCED NEW GUINEA BASE—Between the barracks back in the States and the barbed wire, pillboxes and foxholes here in the front lines, the GI undergoes radical changes. Considered step by step and then in total effect, they are impressive. They show what it takes to make a fighting Infantryman who can carry cold steel to the enemy, rout him, resist all manner of counterattacks, and then resume the drive.

First, there is the abrupt change to a new, regulated life when the inductee leaves civilian life and enters a training camp. Most persons are familiar with that change.

The next change, and the more important and lasting, occurs when the doughboy is assigned to a famed, tough, blooded Infantry division that is fighting with ferocity on the explosive front.

It is a change that commences on the transports, quickens in the days of final training in the forward combat zones, and hardens and freezes into a fixed pattern of behavior when the troops move into battle—where the chips are down.

In the fighting areas, soldiers are infinitely quieter than their buddies at home. An interested observer would swear the tone of an Infantryman's voice drops half an octave when he moves up front.

Become More Patient

They are incredibly more patient. Seldom if ever do you hear grousing when the chow line is slow, or when a portable film projection machine breaks down just as Betty Grable is moving into Robert Young's arms. They work harder with fewer orders and directions than in the United States.

They are more tolerant of honest

mistakes, but they are ruthless in suppressing the "character," the man who remains an individualist. A rifle carelessly discharged brings down on the careless one's head the fury of the battalion. Suddenly, uncalled-for noises have no place in a sector where nerves are drum-skin tight.

The GIs are superbly confident because they are tough and they know it. They know that they have to be tough to stay in the game out here. They consider themselves superior.

They are far more generous and strikingly more democratic than soldiers at home. This is inevitable in a place and under conditions where generals stand in the chow line behind the privates.

Time For Laughs

Soldiers at the front have a brand of humor of their own. The closer the contact with the enemy, the more the men find time to laugh. Yet that humor is edged with ice and always in perfect harmony with the spontaneity of death-in-jigtime.

The other night two machinegunners were manning a pillbox 50 yards from the enemy-held forward line. At 2 A. M., through broken light, they saw three Japs crawl out of the jungle and head straight for the gun emplacement. The gunners, two New England boys in their early 20's, froze silent and motionless. Their orders were not to fire, not to move, lest they reveal our hidden strength along the perimeter. Trained to perfection, they watched almost without breathing as the Japs advanced to the rim of the pillbox.

The Japs paused, took turns in fondling the barrel, the breach and the cartridge link-belt, grunting all the while. Then the Japs moved off out of sight, and the gunners waited for what they knew was coming next.

In a few minutes it came—the swish of machetes, the thump of keen blades on flesh and bone as their buddies in the rear silently cut the Nip patrol down.

This morning the gunners told the story in the mess line. "Man and boy, I never seen anything like it," one of them said. "You'd think those Japs was patten Myrna Loy's cheeks!"

Praise Heroic Buddies

These soldiers take a terrific pride in their outfits. Their loyalty to their individual units is as impelling a fighting factor as any that can be found. Seldom will any one of them tell you about his own deeds. But he's eager to brag about the heroism of his buddies.

Though the saying "There are no atheists in foxholes" might not be substantiated in this jungle battle, there is more religious feeling here than in camps at home. Bibles or rosaries are part of the indispensable equipment of four out of five GIs.

Those are some of the changes the doughboy undergoes from transport to front line. Perhaps the psychologists would not approve of all the changes, but most observers feel that the homecoming doughboy will be better prepared to meet the problems of civilian life than when he left. They agree he is a stronger, harder, more stable character who will do some thinking and acting for himself.

Gen. Henry Succeeds Gen. White as G-1

Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Henry, U. S. Army, has been appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, War Department General Staff, to succeed Maj. Gen. Miller G. White, U. S. Army, the War Department announced. General White, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal on August 16, has been given an undisclosed overseas assignment.

General Henry was born in Derry, La., November 23, 1894. He entered military service as a second lieutenant in the Louisiana National Guard in June, 1916, and after service in France during the World War was commissioned a captain of Infantry in the Regular Army on July 1, 1920.

General Henry was graduated from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth in June, 1928, and from the Army War College in June, 1934. He has had considerable service with armored units and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in April, 1943, for organizing and establishing the Armored Force School at Fort Knox, Ky. In October, 1943, he became director of the new developments division, Office of the Chief of Staff, War Department General Staff.



MANNEQUIN, who sports a GI helmet and points to Berlin, set out of a broken store window in Villedieu, France, is being given a handshake by T/Sgt. Armand E. Mesier, of Pawtucket, R. I.

General Philoon Named in Alaska

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEPARTMENT—Brig. Gen. Wallace C. Philoon, former chief of staff of the Caribbean Defense Command and commanding general of the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Fort McClellan, Ala., has succeeded Brig. Gen. Frank L. Whittaker as deputy commander of the Alaskan Department. It was announced recently by Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Alaskan Department commander.

Commanding officer of the Army post at Zamboanga, Philippine Islands, in 1934-35, General Philoon served on the War Department General Staff from 1936 to 1940. He later went to the Panama Canal Zone as commander of the 14th Infantry Regiment and in 1941 became chief of the Panama Canal Department, later of the Caribbean Defense Command, under Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews. He became commander of the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Fort McClellan in April, 1942, where he had served until his present assignment. General Philoon also served in Hawaii from 1914 to 1917 and in China from 1919 to 1923.

Reception Center From Camp Upton Sent To Fort Dix

CAMP UPTON, N. Y.—Camp Upton's Reception Center, which has put more than a half million men into uniform since the first selectee arrived in November, 1940, has closed and its entire force was transferred to Fort Dix, N. J.

Lt. Col. James A. Toon, commanding officer of the Reception Center, said it would merge at Fort Dix with the 1229th Reception Center and that he would assume command of the combined unit.

Remaining at Camp Upton under command of Col. David E. Cain, post commander, will be the 1208th Station Complement and the 1253rd Rehabilitation Center. No information has been released concerning the future use of the area formerly occupied by the Reception Center.

SWEDISH newspapers report that small British speed boats run a regular merchant service through the German blockade between England and Sweden.

Patch Collection Title In Dispute; Two Claim Honors

CAMP BUTNER, N. C.—If Lt. Lee A. Slockbower, Camp Chaffee, Ark. (Army Times, August 16) thinks he holds some sort of record for a shoulder-patch collection, then "he ain't seen nothing yet." Capt. S. W. Sterrett, formerly Army Ground Forces liaison officer with the Eastern Personnel Reassignment Center, has over 460 in his collection. What's more, Captain Sterrett can give you the origin of each one of the 460 and more patches.

Captain Sterrett started collecting shoulder patches when he entered the Army in 1940. Carrying on an exchange with over 300 people interested in this hobby, the captain's collection includes not only U. S. patches, but English, French, Czechoslovakian and one of a Yugoslavian partisan unit. Two German patches were given him by German officers now prisoners of war in this country.

Must Have Approval

The insignia on a unit's patch is not just the product of some artist's imagination, says Captain Sterrett. Behind each there is a story, and before they can be officially adopted they must have the approval of the Heraldry Department of the Quartermaster Corps.

According to Captain Sterrett, the idea of the shoulder patch was originated by the 81st Division during the last war. Composed mainly of men from the Carolinas, the 81st was dubbed the "Wildcat" division. Then someone designed a division patch with the wildcat as the insignia. When the division was embarking for overseas, however, the officials at the port of embarkation considered the patch a breach of Army regulations. A letter to this effect reached Washington as the General Staff was pondering over the problem of identifying units scattered in the confusion of battle. The shoulder-patch idea of the 81st, they decided, was the answer.

Of course, Captain Sterrett had an edge on Lieutenant Slockbower. With a steady stream of overseas veterans pouring in for reassignment, the EPRC is a patch collector's "dream."

BUCKLEY FIELD, Colo.—A collection of 470 insignia and shoulder patches has been gathered by CWO Charles L. Nichol, of Dallas. It has taken a year to collect the badges which Mr. Nichol has mounted on a board. They represent the armies of the United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany and Japan and some are from World War I. One of the patches was taken from a Jap slain on the Solomons and one from a German prisoner of war. Mr. Nichol is liaison officer of Air Corps Supply at Buckley.

No \$1,000 Bill!

WASHINGTON — Posted in the War Department Press Room is the following item from a report by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., to the Chief of Staff on his recent military operations:

"In a clipping which has just reached me from home, I saw some correspondent had stated that I arrived in Normandy waving a \$1,000 bill and making bets. I arrived in Normandy incognito. I have never seen a \$1,000 bill."

100 Million Attend Church Services

WASHINGTON — Participation of military personnel in Army religious activities has increased sharply in the past year, with attendance at services and instructional classes here and overseas reaching almost 100,000,000 during the 12 months ending June 30.

According to a report issued by the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, this is a 234 per cent increase over an attendance of 80,798,577 for the same period of 1942-1943.

To Be Told of Awards

WASHINGTON—The Provost Marshal General announces arrangements completed so that United States prisoners of war, interned by Germany, will be notified through diplomatic channels of any military decorations and awards made to them.



—Signal Corps Photo

CHECKING communication lines somewhere in the China-India-Burma Theater, Sgt. M. Mallory, of Windham, N. Y., and Cpl. H. Jokubowski, of Brooklyn, use an elephant for transport through swamps. The mammal is dragging his lunch.



JUST as everyday's the day to scrub the barrack floors until they glisten . . . so everyday's the day for cheery Baby Ruth for refreshment and downright good taste. That dextrose food-energy sugar comes in handy, too, when you need a little extra "elbow-grease," buddies.

Baby Ruth Candy is a pleasant way to help replenish energy when fatigue sets in—whether you're on "fatigue duty" in an Army camp, or massaging a ship's deck. Baby Ruth waits for you in Army PX and Ship's Service Store!

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY • CHICAGO 13, ILLINOIS
Producers of Fine Foods



—Signal Corps Photo

PRESENT from 'Harlem to Hitler' is presented on behalf of the men of an Artillery outfit firing at the barges in which the Germans are trying to escape across the River Seine at Montes-Gassicourt, France.

Joe's 'Pack-Mountain' Cut Down By QM Men

WASHINGTON — The individual soldier is carrying 15 pounds less in clothing and equipment today than he did in 1941, the War Department says.

Reduction of the total load from 110 pounds to 95 pounds was accomplished by the Quartermaster Corps. Its experts reduced the number of items carried, and cut the weight of some of the individual items by redesign or substitution of lighter material, or both.

Measured in terms of the average Infantry division, this saving means about 100 tons less material to be moved with the unit, releasing cargo and truck space, and eliminating dock squads for sorting and routing. Under the system now in use, the soldier embarking for overseas walks up the gangplank with approximately 13.5 pounds of clothing and equipment worn, a 45-pound pack, including rifle, sleeping bag, gas mask, and medical supplies, and a duffle bag weighing from 25 to 35 pounds—depending on his destination and personal effects.

The duffle bag now contains a complete change of outer combat clothing, plus certain supplementary items, such as fatigues, underwear, socks, etc., and up to seven pounds of purely personal possessions. When moving into combat, the duffle bag is left in the rear (rest) or regrouping area.

Much Excess Material

In comparison, a soldier embarking for overseas formerly was required to take a complete issue of all authorized clothing and equipment. As a result, he moved into a theater with a load of 80 pounds plus an additional 32 pounds to be left in the rear areas. By reason of replacements and evacuations of casualties, a division in combat was soon saddled with truckloads of excess material. In some cases, barracks bags were inaccessible during combat, and necessary replacements of clothing were requisitioned from rear dumps and warehouses.

For planning purposes, items authorized for issue are now divided into two classes, mandatory and discretionary. The first group includes clothing and equipment worn, carried in the pack, and carried in the duffle bag. All items in the mandatory issue must be taken overseas unless the movement order specifies otherwise.

The second category includes items authorized for issue in the theater, essential, but used only occasionally.

Buy Bonds in Big Way

CAMP GORDON, Ga.—GI Joes buy war bonds here. So do the civilian workers on the post. And they do it in a big way. Here is the evidence. One million dollars' worth of Series E bonds have been sold to them at the Post Finance Office since January 1.

They are not carried unless specifically included in the movement order. Instead, they are shipped in bulk to overseas depots and are issued by the Quartermaster Corps on specific requisition by theater commanders.

Japs Carry Printing Presses And Run Off Money As Needed

STARK GENERAL HOSPITAL, S. C.—The finance officer here has some extra headaches these days exchanging good old American greenbacks for the franc, lira and pounds. Allied military currency and "Gold Seal" dollars the returning veterans bring back with them. The lira on the Bank of Italy is worth one cent, as is the Allied military currency which is printed in lira denominations. The franc on the Bank of Algiers is worth two cents.

Dead Jap Loaded With Luck Charms

WITH U.S. ARMY FORCES AT AN ADVANCED NEW GUINEA BASE—One of the minor Infantry victories down here in New Guinea jungles was over Japanese superstition. Private First Class Lloyd L. Patheal, of Carbondale, Ill., reported after returning from a patrol that he had killed a superstitious Nip sniper hidden in a tree behind the American lines.

After the Jap had crashed at the foot of his 65-foot palm tree, the Infantryman found:

A gold Buddha charm hung around the sniper's neck, three lucky rings on each hand, an amulet with good luck signs strapped around his wrist, 22 good luck tickets stuck in the band inside his helmet, an antimalaria and snake bite charm taped to his left leg and 14 Japanese lucky inscriptions written on bits of silk and stuffed in his pockets. The inscriptions promised to make him immune to American bullets.

Valuable War Cargoes Salvaged by Soldiers

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS—Valuable war cargoes amounting to hundreds of tons were recently salvaged from the waters of the English Channel when members of a United States Army Transportation Corps Negro Port Battalion boarded boats off-shore to unload invasion supplies from a Liberty ship that had been damaged en route to France.

One Word German Vocabulary Wins

FORT BENNING, Ga.—The one German word Cpl. Fred Kirby knows served him to recapture two escaped Nazi prisoners of war here recently.

The FBI and Georgia police were engaged in an extensive manhunt for the two prisoners, Wilhelm Bach and Werner Schulze, who had escaped with two others from a Florida PW camp and were believed to have abandoned a stolen car near Fort Benning. While the manhunt was on, a "woman" and a man approached Outpost No. 10 and asked Pvt. Joseph Majerle for directions to Albany, Ga. The soldier became suspicious of the "woman's" mannish gait and asked the pair to sit down in the outpost hut while he checked on the directions. He then called for Corporal Kirby.

"Achtung! (Attention)," yelled Kirby as he came into the hut. Up jumped the man and the "woman"—and the jig was up.

Sill Creates Its 25,000th Officer

FORT SILL, Okla.—The Field Artillery School at Fort Sill graduated its 25,000th officer candidate last Saturday morning, when Clifford L. Mondart, Jr., of Baton Rouge, La., received his commission as a second lieutenant at exercises in the OCS chapel.

Lieutenant Mondart received the congratulations of Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward, commandant of the Field Artillery School, as the new second lieutenants were presented to the general, and General Ward halted the ceremonies to pin the gold bar on Lieutenant Mondart's collar.

There were 49 members in the class, which was the 123rd to graduate since the Field Artillery School began its present officer candidate school on July 10, 1941.

But because of the habits of the German Army in occupied countries, the franc presents some special problems.

When the Germans took France, they also got possession of plates for larger denominations of the franc on the Bank of France. And they weren't too careful about how many franc notes they printed. As a consequence larger denominations of the franc notes on the Bank of France are valuable only as souvenirs.

The Japs had a simpler method: Their troops just carried printing presses along with them and printed money as they needed it.

"Gold Seal" dollars, so-called because of the yellow seal on the right-hand corner, are just like the ordinary greenback in all other respects. They are not negotiable in this country, so at Stark soldiers redeem them for ordinary dollar bills.

Of all the foreign currency brought back, only the English pound really adds up to large amounts. At the present rate of exchange, it is worth \$4.03½.

Only paper money can be redeemed by the finance officer. And since the coins the men bring back aren't worth much anyway, they're just as happy keeping them for souvenirs.

Britisher Lauds Use of Time Fire

FORT SILL, Okla.—The outstanding difference between American and British field artillery is the effective use the Americans have made of time fire. It was stated by Lt. Col. N. Robert Grimston, of the British Army staff, during a visit at the Field Artillery School.

Colonel Grimston, whose headquarters is at Washington, D. C., said he was particularly impressed by demonstrations showing the development of time and ricochet fire. In this type of fire, projectiles explode in the air just above the ground, releasing showers of steel fragments, greatly increasing the effectiveness of the shells on certain targets. British artillery is now also developing time fire.

'So This Is Joe' Is Satire of Hollywood

FORT BELVOIR, Va.—"So This Is Joe," a musical review starring an all-Engineer-soldier cast, thrilled more than 5,000 Engineers last week at the Army Service Forces Training Center Amphitheater.

The show was written and pro-



"MISS LUSH"
Parades Back and Forth

duced under the direction of Capt. Arthur G. Milligan, C. E., Special Service Officer of the ASFTC. The story was based on a satire of Hollywood in the act of filming the "Fearless Engineer" by the "Stupid Production Studio." The large amphitheater stage was designed like a Hollywood movie set in the process of shooting a scene. Highlighting the show with a number of big time specialty acts performed by soldier talent, the review assumed the quality of a Minsky burlesque and the old Palace theater.

Pvts. Mamlein and Bennier in a lightning roller skating act stole the show with their skill and daring. Singers Pvt. Fred Wald and T-5 Viola Johnson crooned original scores written especially for the show. Pvt. George Marks, a talented ventriloquist, did a take off on Bergen and MacCarthy.

A feature presentation was the orientation number depicting Adolph Hitler, portrayed by Cpl. Fred Kellner, five years ago and today. The before and after interpretation of the Fuehrer won the acclaim of an enthusiastic audience.



DER FUEHRER
Sounds Off

Accordianist Pvt. Richard Janik conducted a four piece orchestra which included former big name band musicians.

Cooks 'Not Born,' Just Army Made

CAMP COOKE, Calif.—Who says that Army cooks are born, not made?

In the Eleventh Armored Division's 55th Armd. Inf. Battalion, civilian preparation for Army culinary jobs is especially remarkable in Co. A. For instance:

T/4 Bennie Waterman, popular for his GI pancakes, was formerly a shoe cobbler.

Pfc. "Bonds" Westphal, sandwich specialist, worked for years as a sash-clamp operator.

T/4 Robert Hall, known as the champion "potato masher without lumps," used to operate a rock crusher for the State highway department in Kentucky.

And, finally, Pvt. William Martin, dining room orderly who guides, pushes and coaxes the men to their proper places at table, used to drive mules back home on his dad's farm in Arkansas.

Is Made Brig. General

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—Brig. Gen. William W. Ford, commanding general of the 57th Infantry Division's field artillery, promoted last week from the grade of colonel, was the first to advocate the adaptation of light, unarmed pleasure planes, "grasshoppers," for combat use.

GI Whirl

By Joe Wilson



(Continued from Page 8)

what for each type of loan, the general requirements are that the loan must be used for the purpose specified, that the terms of payment bear proper relationship to the veteran's anticipated income and expense, that the purchase price not exceed a reasonable normal value, that the property be useful and reasonably necessary, and, for farms or business loans, that the veteran have such ability and experience as to provide a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful.

Detailed information concerning these loans is available at any facility of the Veterans' Administration.

Information concerning other opportunities in farming, including kinds of farms, cost of farms, sound farming methods and sources of credit can be obtained from your county agricultural agent. A booklet on this subject is also available upon request to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C. Ask for "Shall I Be A Farmer?" (AWI-105).

If you had a business of your own before you went into service and had to close it up or turn it over to someone else when you left, you may be able to get a loan to reestablish your business or a similar one, through the small-business loan program of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

You must show prior business experience and have some capital to put into the business yourself, and there must be sound economic need for the business. Apply through a bank or other financial institution; if the bank cannot make the loan, file your application directly with the RFC through its loan agencies.

Education

Educational aid for veterans is available from the Veterans' Administration provided: (1) you were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable; (2) you were not over 25 at the time you entered service, or can demonstrate that your education or training was interrupted or interfered with by your service; or if you desire a refresher or retraining course; (3) you served 90 days or more (not counting the time in Army Specialized Training Program or Navy College Training Program, which course was a continuation of a civilian course and which was pursued to completion, or as a Cadet or Midshipman in a Service Academy) or were discharged or released from service because of an actual service-incurred injury or disability; and (4) you start such education not later than two years after discharge or end of war (whichever date is later).

Length of training: One year (or its equivalent in part-time study). If you complete these courses (except refresher or retraining courses) satisfactorily, you will be entitled to additional education or training not to exceed the length of time you spent in active service after September 16, 1940 and before the end of the present war (not including ASTP or Navy College program). No course of education or training shall exceed 4 years.

Types of courses: You may select your own course at any educational or training institution which accepts you as qualified to undertake them, provided the institution is on the list approved by the Veterans' Administration.

Types of educational institution: Public or private, elementary, secondary and other schools furnishing education for adults; business schools and colleges; scientific and technical institutions; colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers' colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational and training institutions, including industrial establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job.

Expenses paid: The Veterans' Administration will pay to the educational or training institution the customary cost of tuition, and such laboratory, library, infirmary and similar payments as are customarily charged, and may pay for books, supplies, equipment and such other necessary expenses (exclusive of board, lodging, other living expenses and travel) as are required. Such payments shall not exceed \$500 for an ordinary school-year.

Living allowance: The Veterans' Administration will also provide a subsistence allowance of \$50 a month if you have no dependents, \$75 if you have. (This may be reduced, however, if you attend on a part-time basis or receive compensation for work done as part of your training). You may also want to apply for

school or college credit for what you learned in the service—or a record of it to show your prospective employer. For information on this subject and application blank, write to:

ARMY—U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison 3, Wisconsin.

NAVY—Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.

MARINE CORPS—Marine Corps Institute, Marine Barracks, Washington 25, D. C.

COAST GUARD—U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington 25, D. C.

Hospital Care

If you should ever need hospital care for a disability incurred in line of duty in the service, it will be provided upon request to the Veterans' Administration. You may also be given free transportation to the hospital.

If your illness is not due to service, you may still get hospitalization if a bed is available and you are financially unable to pay the cost yourself.

Medical Attention

If you need medical service or dental care not requiring hospitalization, it will be provided by the Veterans' Administration if the condition was caused or aggravated in line of duty by your service. Medicine, appliances, bridgework, etc., are included.

Disability Pensions

If you are discharged from the armed forces with a disability due to service, you may be entitled to disability benefits including a pension. The amount payable runs from \$11.50 a month for 10% disability up to \$115 a month for 100% disability. In addition there are special rates and allowance for specific injuries and more seriously disabling conditions. Apply through the Veterans' Administration.

Care In National Soldiers' Homes

A veteran who is so disabled as to be unable to earn a living, and is without adequate means of support, may apply for admission to one of the numerous National Soldiers' Homes for disabled, located throughout the country, where former members of the armed forces may live and receive care.

Legal Protection

In general, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act protects servicemen and women up to 6 months after their discharge by making it possible for the courts to suspend enforcement of certain civil liabilities during that time, such as:

- Lawsuits for collection of debts.
- Contracts.
- Repossession of property.
- Collection of certain taxes.
- Sale of property for taxes.
- Eviction of dependents for non-payment of rent.
- Insurance premiums.
- Rights in public lands.

Legal counsel, without charge, is available to service personnel through State Chairmen of the American Bar Association, or you may consult your local Selective Service Board, Red Cross, or Legal Aid Society.

Income Tax

In some cases, Federal and State laws provide for deferment or adjustment of tax payments by veterans. For information on Federal income tax and other Federal taxes, go to the nearest office of the Collector of Internal Revenue. Your own State Tax Commission at the State capital will answer questions about State income tax and other State taxes.

Assistance With Special Problems

There are in most communities

Dependents' Benefits

Jobs for Dependents

Special attention and assistance will be given by the local offices of the United States Employment Service and local Veterans' Employment Representatives to members of veterans' families seeking suitable employment.

Wives and widows of disabled veterans are given certain preference for positions in the U. S. Civil Service.

agencies organized to meet special needs which arise from time to time for financial assistance, medical care, legal aid, or other personal problems. For advice in such situations, apply to your county welfare office, the local chapter of the Red Cross, or the Veterans Information Service Center. Information and advice may also be obtained at military installations from the Army's Personal Affairs Officers, the Navy's Civil Readjustment Officers and the Marine Corps' Rehabilitation Officers.

Claims for Back Pay

Army inquires should be addressed to the Finance Officer of the camp in the United States from which discharged or transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard inquiries should be addressed to the Claims Division, General Accounting Office, Washington 25, D. C. Be sure to print full name and serial or service number.

Review of Discharge

If you feel that your military service justified a more favorable discharge or dismissal than you received, you may at any time within 15 years request and receive a review of it, unless you were discharged or dismissed by general court-martial sentence. Subject to approval by the Secretary of War or of the Navy, the reviewing board may change or modify a discharge, or issue a new one, if evidence warrants. Apply to your own branch of the service.

Review of Retirement

Any officer retired or released to inactive service without pay because of physical disability has the right (within 15 years) to request review of the retiring board's decision. Apply to your own branch of service.

Lapel Buttons

All those who served honorably in the armed forces of the United States on or after September 8, 1939 are entitled to wear the lapel button that signifies such service. If you did not get this button when discharged, it will be issued to you, free, upon presentation of your discharge certificate or other certificate of service at most military and naval installations.

Wearing Uniform After Discharge

You are entitled to wear your uniform from the place where you receive your discharge to your home, provided that the distinctive mark required by certain branches of the service to designate ex-servicemen be worn as directed and provided that you go there within three months of the discharge date. You may also wear your uniform on ceremonial occasions. In such cases you wear the uniform in the highest rank or grade that you held during the war.

Burial

A sum not exceeding \$100 may be allowed on the burial, funeral and transportation expenses of any honorably discharged veteran of any war, a veteran discharged for disability incurred in line of duty, or a veteran receiving pension for service-connected disability. Application should be made to the Veterans' Administration.

Men and women dying in the service of the United States in the armed forces and veterans whose last discharge was honorable are eligible for burial in a national cemetery. Apply to the superintendent of the national cemetery.

Headstones are supplied for veterans, without charge, upon application to the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, War Department, Washington 25, D. C. In most cases, an American flag for draping the casket may be obtained from the Veterans' Administration or any county seat postmaster.

Social Security Benefits

In the event of the death of a member or former member of the armed forces who had had civilian employment in private business or industry, survivors insurance benefits may be payable on his social security account. The next of kin should inquire immediately at the nearest Social Security Board office.

Pensions For Dependents

When a member or former member of the armed forces dies of a service-connected disability, his widow, children and dependent parents may file a claim for pension with the Veterans' Administration. A veteran's own pension for disability is not continued after his death.

Government Insurance

When a veteran dies, the Director of Insurance, Veterans' Administration, should be notified immediately so that all questions of insurance can be settled promptly.

Upon the death of a person who carried Government insurance, the Veterans' Administration when notified will forward the necessary blanks to the beneficiary. In the case of National Service Life Insurance, payments will be made by the Veterans' Administration, not in one lump sum but in 240 equal monthly payments if the beneficiary is under 30 years of age; or in equal monthly installments for life if beneficiary is 30 or over.

Dependents Of Veterans Receiving Vocational Training

The pension of a disabled veteran who is receiving vocational training may, in some cases, be increased on account of a wife, husband, children or dependent parents.

Disabled Dependents

Any disabled dependent of employable age with a vocational handicap may secure through the State Rehabilitation Agency special training and other services necessary to prepare him for a job. Apply to your State Board of Vocational Education, or inquire at the nearest United States Employment Service office as to the location of the State Rehabilitation Agency.

Six Months' Death Gratuity

When a member of the armed forces dies while in service, and not as a result of own misconduct, the

widow receives a cash payment equal to six months' pay; if no widow, payment is made to the children; if no widow or children, payment is made to the dependent relative named. If no beneficiary has been named, a claim bank is mailed only upon request from a qualified relative. Inquiries should be addressed to the particular service of which the serviceman or woman was a member; Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard. Recipients of this benefit are not eligible to receive muster-out pay.

Back Pay

The balance of any pay account remaining due a person who dies while in service will be paid to the next of kin. Proper forms to filing this claim can be secured from the service involved, but actual payment is handled by the Claims Division, General Accounting Office, Washington 25, D. C., to whom any further inquiry should be made after claim is filed.

Unpaid portions of muster-out pay may be claimed by a surviving spouse; if none, by surviving children; if no surviving children, by a surviving parent or parents.

Allotments And Allowances

All allotments and family allowances are discontinued upon report of death of men or women in the armed services.

Prisoners of War And Missing In Action

As long as a serviceman or woman is a prisoner of war or is interned in a neutral country or is listed as "missing" or "missing in action," dependents will continue to receive family allowances as previously, and any allotments that are for their support and have been so designated.

Burial

Where an enlisted man or officer is eligible for burial in a national cemetery, arrangements may be made under certain circumstances for the burial with him of his wife or widow, and in some of these cemeteries, for the burial of minor children and unmarried adult daughters.

Helpful Suggestions

In correspondence with any branch of the service or with the Veterans' Administration or other organizations, the veteran's full name, birth date, rank of rating, and serial, service or file number should be given.

Also, any other information that will be helpful, such as the number of his insurance policy if the correspondence concerns insurance, and so on. This will result in faster action for all concerned.

Social Security—If you had a Social Security card before entering the service, locate it now so you will have it ready to show your employer upon return to work. You will need it if your job is in private business or industry. If you had a card but cannot find it now, apply for a duplicate so that the new card will have the same Social Security number as the card originally issued to you. Apply to the nearest Social Security Board office or to the Social Security Board, Candler Building, Baltimore, Maryland. If you can supply the number which was on your original

card, a duplicate can be issued to you more quickly.

Records—Gather together all the important records that you may need and have them in a safe place where you can get them quickly when needed.

Your Discharge Certificate is a valuable document, so you will be wise to have it recorded. To do this you should take it to the County Clerk, County Recorder or other appropriate official at your local County Court House. In most states, it will be recorded without charge. The original will be returned to you and then, if you ever need a copy, you can get a certified one from this source. In the meantime, keep the original in a safe place. (If you lose it, write to your own branch of the service.) A small photostat copy can be carried in your wallet.

War Ration Books can be obtained when you get back by applying at the War Price and Rationing Board for the place in which you live. Apply in person, with evidence of your discharge.

Further Information

For details on: Selective Service—Apply to: Your local Selective Service Board.

For details on: Government Insurance—Apply to: Director of Insurance, Veterans' Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

For details on: Reemployment—Apply to: Your Former Employer or Reemployment Committeeman of your local Selective Service Board.

For details on: Employment—Apply to: U. S. Employment Service; U. S. Civil Service Commission.

For details on: Education—Apply to: Veterans' Administration.

For details on Vocational Training—Apply to: Veterans' Administration; also (if disability not due to service) your State Dept. of Education.

For details on: Loans for Homes, Farms, Business—Apply to: Veterans' Administration.

For details on: Veterans' Benefits—Apply to: Veterans' Administration.

Disability Pensions, Hospital Care, Medical Attention, Insurance (Gov't), National Soldiers' Homes, Burial Allowance.

For details on: Legal Aid—Apply to: Your State Bar Association; Red Cross; Legal Aid Society.

For details on: Financial Aid—Personal Problems—Apply to: Red Cross or County Welfare Office.

For details on: Income Tax (Federal)—Apply to: Nearest Internal Revenue Office.

For details on: Income Tax (State)—Apply to: State Tax Commission, at State Capital.

For details on: Social Security Benefits—Apply to: Nearest Social Security Board field office.

For details on: Unemployment Benefits—Apply to: Nearest U. S. Employment Service office.

For details on: Muster-Out Pay—Apply to appropriate service: Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard.

Bronx Bombers Take League Lead

Morris Gremlins Will Unfold Big Name Stars

MORRIS FIELD, N. C.—When the 3rd Air Force Gremlins are unveiled at Charlotte's Memorial Stadium Saturday, Sept. 23, football fans throughout the Carolinas will witness one of the top teams of the nation in action. With a line composed of such former stars as Lt. Sam Schwartzkopf, ex-Nebraska; Jack Karwales, ex-Michigan, and the backfield boasting Charlie Tripp, ex-

Georgia; Rudy Simonich, ex-Notre Dame, and Ernie Bonelli, ex-Pitt, the fans should be rewarded with some rugged football.

Coach Quinn Decker and his staff have been working with their charges daily. Coach Decker has a fine group of assistants, with John D. (Pat) Patterson, formerly of the University of Illinois, and Jack Cannon, the great All-American of Notre Dame fame, handling the line duties, and Norman H. (Buster) Mott of Georgia and the Green Bay Packers working with the backfield.

The Gremlins' style of play will remind many fans of the great Tennessee team of the past, as Captain Decker starred at the Tennessee institution for four years. They operate from a single wing with the strong side to the right. The power of the team will be supplied by such former stars as Chief Bland, Bonelli, Simonich and Kennedy, to name a few.

Competition for top spots in the line-up is producing many friendly rivalries since Decker has not released his first-string line-up to date.

Service Nines Get Most Of Semipro Coin

WICHITA, Kans.—Sherman Field, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., winner of the national semipro baseball crown, has been awarded \$9,070 in prize money—the biggest purse in the history of the tourney—the National Baseball Congress announces.

Enidairs from Enid (Okla.) Army Air Field, runnerup, received \$5,183, while the Greensboro (N. C.) Tech-Hawks, third-place winner, collected \$2,073.

Tying for fourth, Camp Livingston, La.; the 20th Armored Division from Camp Campbell, Ky., and Wichita's Cessna Bobcats were awarded \$1,036, while the 106th Infantry Division from Camp Atterbury, Ind.; the Kearns (Utah) Eagles; Davis-Monthan Field of Tucson, Ariz., and Wichita's Coleman Rangers won \$518 each in a seventh-place tie.

Slinging Sam Pitches Skins To 20-7 Win

BALTIMORE — With Slinging Sammy Baugh in good form the Model-T Washington Redskins broke a fourth quarter deadlock to defeat the Green Bay Packers, 20-7.

Green Bay took an early lead but Slinging Sam passed to Bagarius to tie the score in the first quarter. Both teams battled on fairly even terms through the next two periods before Sam's peg to Bagarius put the game on ice.

Green Bay had 15 first downs to 11 for Washington but Baugh's 195 yards on passing gave the Redskins 375 total yards gained to 298 for Green Bay. He completed 10 out of 17 as the Redskins rang up their third straight pre-season victory.

2AAF Grid Team Beats Naval V-12

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—The Second Air Force Superbombers got off to a fine start in their grid season last Saturday night when they defeated Peru, Neb., Naval V-12 by a score of 38-0.

Rolling to four successive touchdowns on the first four times it had the ball, the 2AF eleven scored 29 points in the first half as 12,000 fans—nearly half of them service men—watched. It was the largest crowd and considered the most colorful game in the history of the Sioux City football.

Three Straight Wins For Smyrna Bombers

SMYRNA FIELD, Tenn.—The Smyrna Bombers snapped out of their two-game losing streak and registered three straight wins. They beat the 19th Armored Division at Camp Campbell by 11-4 and the Independents and Bridge nines of the Nashville City League 11-1 and 3-4, respectively.

These wins placed the Bombers in the third spot in the City League Standings, with 23 victories to 14 losses, and within a game and a half of the league-leading Nashville Terminals.

Pitched All Winners

BAINBRIDGE FIELD, Ga.—Cpl. James E. Brummitt, of Burlington, N. C., had a perfect season for the Lions, post baseball champions. He had 12 starts and all were wins. He also chalked up a couple of triumphs in the Shaughnessy play-off.

Fort Benning Portrait



By Cpl. "Tap" Goodenough

Gets No-Hitter After Twirling 16 One-Hitters

CAMP MCCOY, Wis.—After twirling 16 one-hitters, Pfc. Charley Rose finally came through with a perfect game here when he pitched his 1640 Military Police ten to a 10-to-0 triumph over the 21st Ordnance Company in a second round Camp McCoy General Softball League contest. Facing only 24 batters in the seven-inning tilt, Rose struck out 10.

Gen. McLain Nominated To Be Major General

WASHINGTON—The White House announces that the Senate has received from the President the recommendation for the temporary promotion of Brig. Gen. Raymond S. McLain to the grade of major general. General McLain, a 54-year-old veteran of the Champagne and Meuse-Argonne offensives of the last war and of the Sicilian, Italian and Normandy campaigns of this war, entered the military service as a private of the Oklahoma National Guard in 1912.

He served with conspicuous distinction with the 45th Division in the Sicilian and Italian campaigns and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action.

Win Donkey Softball

CAMP FORREST, Tenn.—Before hilarious crowds of several thousand, softball teams tried their skill at donkey softball. Playing the Monday's game were the station complement officers and the enlisted men of the post. Taking the five-inning game were the officers as Orth proved himself the master of his donkey. He was able to convert a double into a home run by stealing third and home.

Frankie Parker Wins Tennis Championship

WASHINGTON—After more than a dozen years of fruitless search Frankie Parker at last holds the National Tennis championship.

Sergeant Parker defeated William Talbert in the finals 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3. Talbert had eliminated the favored Segura in the semi-finals.

Miss Pauline Betz won the women's national championship for the third year in succession by downing Miss Margaret Osborne, 6-3, 8-6.

Both Parker and Talbert played fast tennis on the Forrest Hills court, the finals lasting but an hour and one-half.

Baseball, Not Grid, Has Score of 21-19

BAINBRIDGE, Ga.—It looks as if they have "jumped the gun" at the Bainbridge Army Air Field, a major installation of the AAF Training Command, and already have ushered in the 1944 football campaign.

In the first game in the finals of the Shaughnessy baseball series, the underdog Cardinal club nosed out the Lions, first place finishers during the regular season, by the grid score of 21-19. The football score diamond battle featured eight home runs and five other extra base blows.

'Destroyers' Win In Iceland

ICELAND—The 1944 Iceland Base Command softball champs are the "Destroyers," an Ordnance outfit.

And the "Destroyers" took the IBC title by the hard route. Losing the first game, 4-1, they took the second, 4-1, and the third and decisive game from the Triple-A Red Sox by 6-5 after four extra innings of play. Cpl. Ed Wigginton, of Richmond, Ind., was the winning pitcher.

Pvt. Julian (Wash) Tubb, of Bir-

Four Teams In Scramble For Pennant

WASHINGTON—Yank tanks are mowing 'em down on the European war front and the Bronx Bombers are knockin' 'em over on the baseball front!

But there's a mighty difference in the two theaters of operation. Overseas, the Yanks are a clinch to be the "Winner, and Still Champen," while at home, the Yanks are holding the lead by a gnat's eyelash, with St. Louis, Detroit and Boston very much in the running.

The McCarthymen took a half-game lead by sweeping two double-headers to start their big week—on Sunday over the Nats and Labor Day over the A's. These four victories knocked the Browns from their top-perch, which they had occupied since May 31. The best the Sewellmen could do was break even with Cleveland after winning over Detroit Sunday. The Tigers split with Chicago Monday, while Boston lost to the A's Sunday and then split with the Nats Labor Day.

Dingdong Battles Coming

With New York leading St. Louis by half-a-game, Tigers only one-and-a-half games back of the Browns, and Cronin's men but one game back of O'Neill's Tigers, the picture is one that can change overnight.

Next week's schedule will find the top four teams playing the second divisioners, and unless there is a bad dope-upset, the elite of the American League clan should find themselves in a continued huddle, with all of the quartet still having a chance at the bunting.

It's in the games starting Sept. 19 in the West that fans can expect helzapoppin. St. Louis will have its best chance, winding up the season at home with 13 games—three with Washington, three with Philadelphia, three with Boston and four with New York. The Browns have a big edge in games on the home-grounds, and this schedule may give them the needed break.

Tigers Wind-Up At Home

Detroit Tigers can't be discounted because they've been very tough this last half-season playing in their own balliwick, and they bow out the 1944 season with 13 games in the motor metropolis. However, it will be no bed of roses for the Tigers beginning Sept. 19 as their foes in three games will be the Yankees, followed by Cronin's men for three.

These two dog-eat-dog series between Tigers, Yankees and Red Sox may prove beneficial to the Browns' chances.

All in all in the American, while it's been ragamuffin baseball in this war year, it's exciting if you're not too particular.

News When They Loss

In the National League, the only big news is when the Cardinals lose a game. In fact, the sensation of the sports pages last Monday was the doubleheader trouncing given the champs by the Pirates, who appear to be a second-place clinch. The marathonic nature of the race in the National is shown by the fact that Cincinnati, in third place, is three games further distanced from the pennant than are the Nats, cellarites in the junior circuit.

In the International League, Newark Bears and Baltimore Orioles are continuing their stake race down the stretch, with the season-closing tomorrow.

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Pavot and Free For All Lay Claim to Two-Year-Old Honors

WASHINGTON—Some of the more enthusiastic railbirds are mentioning Pavot in the same breath with Man o' War but others, despite his seven straight wins, are waiting for him to meet Free For All.

Pavot won the Hopeful at Saratoga but he was a tiring colt when he crossed the line a half-length on top of the charging Esteem. The 3-to-10 favorite now has won \$125,225 and is the leading 2-year-old money winner.

Taking a lead into the stretch Pavot held on to beat the fast running Esteem with Great Power dropping back to third. The winner paid \$260 win.

Free For All

Free For All retained his hold on the two-year-old title by driving through the stretch to a length win over Icangett in the Washington Park Futurity.

Entering the stretch his stablemate, Errand, had a two lengths' lead. Free For All charged down the middle of the track to take the lead and hold off the challenge of Icangett.

It was the fifth straight win for

Warren Takes Golf Tourney

FORT WARREN, WYO.—Faced by Sgt. Karl Kroll's card of 75-74-77-226, which included a 34 on one nine holes, Fort Warren golfers came through with a championship performance in the Seventh Service Command gold tournament at Omaha.

The team was 13 strokes out in front of Fort Snelling, Minn., after taking a 10-stroke lead on the first 18-hole round. Fort Omaha was third.

A feature of the tournament reported by the players on their return was the participation of a Wac, Lt. Elizabeth Grant, who shot 81-83-84.

the colt and raised his total earnings to \$47,850. He paid \$260 win for the Chicago better.

Although three-horse races over a mile and three-quarters are usually boring, Saratoga fans were in an uproar as Bolingbroke and Bounding Home staged a head-and-head drive through the stretch in the Saratoga Cup. The favored Bolingbroke won.

Brownie Wins

Brownie drove to an impressive two-length victory in the Princeton Handicap at Garden State with Remtips second and Baby Dimpling third.

Dominating the running from the start Brownie drew out under pressure to win. The winner paid \$5.50.

Texas Sandman, an in-and-out, was in the running of the King Phillip Handicap at Narragansett Park. Running like a champion Texas Sandman hit the line three lengths on top of Bel Reigh, who was followed by Castleman. The winner paid \$12.40.

Records Fall

Labor Day holiday fans broke track records throughout the nation. 50,254 wagered \$3,440,404 at Saratoga with the war relief taking a \$163,491 cut.

Other tracks were jammed with over 25,000 breaking the record at the reopened Laurel oval.

Alex Barth won the feature at Saratoga with Famous Victory second and Tex Martin third. Whirlabout won at Narragansett with Plucky Maud and Blue Sash following her across the line.

Bobanet scored an upset by beating Flood Town and Alexis at Garden State. The winner returned a \$62.00 mutuel. At Laurel, Mrs. Ames hung on through a grueling stretch drive to win the feature. Equifox streaked through the stretch to beat a big field at Washington Park. Pensive finished sixth.

For once horse fans went home with money in their pockets, when races were discontinued one night at Roosevelt Park because of rain.

The fans were met by track officials, who gave them each \$1.50 for

train fare back to the city. Aboard the train over-worked railroad officials were unable to make the rounds before the end of the run—so some went home money to the good.

85 Gridmen In Squad at Lee

CAMP LEE, Va.—Football season made its 1944 debut here this week when 85 gridmen answered Coach Ray Dedard's first call for candidates on Lee Field. Ranging in all sizes from lightweights to heavyweights, the grid hopefuls engaged in a short workout.

Bedard said it would be at least a week before he could draw any definite indication of the Travellers' strength for 1944.

At least 10 of the candidates are holdovers from the 1943 Traveller squad which won five of 10 games. Practically all the men have college or high school experience, several have also played pro ball.

Handles All Jobs

BAINBRIDGE FIELD, Ga.—The most versatile player in the Post baseball league, Sgt. Larry Brown, South Paris, Me., former Bates College athlete and professional diamond performer, has been named the league's most valuable player. An all-around ace, Brown led the league's hitters with a fine mark of .421, flashed as a catcher, on the mound won six and lost one, and played in both the outfield and infield.

Moore Keeps Up Work As Strikeout Wizard

FORT SILL, Okla.—Sgt. Elwood "Dinty" Moore, of Salem in the Western International League before his induction, throttled the 869th FA Battalion, 7-1, while striking out 19 batters.

Moore, who pitched his 786th Tank Battalion mates to a divisional championship in the first round, ran his season strikeout total to 139 in 67½ innings by virtue of his latest triumph. He has won six games and lost three this season in league competition.

SPORTS CHAT

DREW FIELD, Fla.—Interest in badminton has been upped by the arrival here of Lt. William E. Warner, of the RTU section, who in 1941 was third ranking bird batter when he won championships in the New England, Mid-Atlantic and Mid-Western States in singles and doubles tournament play. Lieutenant Warner is gladly imparting some of his badminton knowledge to interested racket-wielders.

CAMP WHEELER, Ga.—That a team doesn't necessarily have to be a pennant winner to enjoy high popularity was evidenced by the Camp Wheeler Wac softball outfit. Local players not only failed to cop the crown but weren't even among the runners-up, but they played hard at all times and went at their tasks with such enthusiasm that when the season's final game was concluded, they received a veritable ovation and were voted "tops" as crowd-pleasers.

FORT WORTH FIELD, Tex.—Just a whiz as a pitcher is Pvt. Ed Puroil, whose two crack twirling feats won the city softball crown for the Fort Worth Filers. After beating Globe Aircraft 2-1 and allowing but two hits, Puroil came back the next night and piled up the impressive record of no hits, no runs and 17 strikeouts to again win from Globe. Last season, Puroil hurled for the Briggs Bombers of Detroit which lost to Hammer Field for the world's softball championship.

RICHMOND, Va.—Col. Edward E. Hildreth, Base Commander, has officially given the "Go-Ahead" signal for a full football season of 10 games, and Maj. John Anderson, coach, has 40 gridgers in training. First game is scheduled for Sept. 18 with Hampden-Sydney College at Farmville, Va.

GREENSBORO, N.C.—In Col. John E. Nissley, this ORD has acquired a

Commanding Officer who is a thorough sports enthusiast. In his first week at the Depot, he sat in the dug-out with the Section C softball team when it won the Invitational Tournament championship, and he devoted his "Colonel's Column" in The Ord News to a tribute to Major Kane and players of his Command. Colonel Nissley also was prominent in the send-off program for the Tech-Hawks baseball team when it left for the Semi-Pro tourney at Wichita.

NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa.—Diminutive Izzy Bellis, one of the country's top-notch tennis players, has swapped his racket for a rifle. Now only 24, Bellis vied for tennis championships ever since he was 11. Rising to the top in both the lawn and table varieties, he has collected hundreds of trophies. He held the National Boys' Championship in 1935, added the national intercollegiate table tennis diadem in 1938 and 1940, and participated in the American International Team matches in 1938, '39 and '40.

MARCH FIELD, Calif.—Cpl. Bob Hannibal, classy heavyweight leather pusher, continues the great work which may land him in the topnotch class after the war. Giving away 18 pounds to T/5 Tommy Doty, 547th Bn., at Camp Haan, Hannibal withstood a punishing first round, more than held his own in the second, and administered severe punishment in the third, with tough Doty on the verge of being kayoed when the final bell changed. It was the most sensational bout Camp Haan has witnessed.

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Manager Duke Walck, of The Skybusters, is convinced that General Jupiter Fluvius himself surely has been assigned to this antiaircraft training center. Statistically, rain has caused either cancellation or postponement of nine of the last 10 games scheduled for his ball club.

Homers As Ball Lost In Grass

CAMP SIBERT, Ala.—In a recent night game in Birmingham, Ala., the Camp Sibert Gas House Gang

was trailing the Stockham Pipefitters 3 to 6 going into the seventh inning. The first Sibert batter in the seventh walked, bringing up Cpl. Tommy Hughes, pitcher-manager of the Gang now, and former Phillie flinger. Tommy lined a grass-cutter past second base into short centerfield. The Stockham centerfielder and second-baseman both moved in the direction of the ball but neither spotted it in the grass. Noting their frantic search, the runner ahead of Hughes moved around to third and then home. By this time, the pitcher had joined the posse along with the shortstop. Believe it or not, Tommy scored before the ball was found 30 feet back of second—a two-run homer in short centerfield.

Incidentally, Tommy and the Gang won the game with 12 opposing batters missing the third strike. This was the 29th victory in 35 starts for the Camp Sibert team.

THE YANKS advanced 40 miles in 24 hours in their first sweep into Brittany.

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
New York	74	60	.554
St. Louis	73	60	.553
Detroit	71	60	.543
Boston	71	62	.534
Cleveland	64	69	.481
Philadelphia	63	72	.467
Chicago	60	71	.458
Washington	55	78	.410

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	92	34	.730
Pittsburgh	76	51	.596
Cincinnati	68	55	.553
Chicago	58	67	.464
New York	54	71	.434
Boston	54	72	.433
Brooklyn	53	78	.405
Philadelphia	50	77	.394

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Newark	82	66	.558
Baltimore	80	64	.556
Buffalo	77	70	.522
Toronto	76	71	.517
Jersey City	70	76	.479
Montreal	68	78	.466
Rochester	67	80	.456
Syracuse	64	80	.444

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION			
	W	L	Pct.
Milwaukee	96	47	.671
Toledo	90	56	.616
Louisville	83	58	.589
St. Paul	78	62	.557
Columbus	80	66	.548
Indianapolis	56	87	.392
Minneapolis	51	92	.357
Kansas City	38	104	.268

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	87	64	.576
Portland	78	72	.520
San Francisco	78	73	.517
Seattle	75	77	.493
Hollywood	75	77	.493
Oakland	74	77	.490
Sacramento	71	80	.470
San Diego	67	85	.441

EASTERN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Hartford	93	36	.721
Albany	84	45	.651
Utica	83	45	.648
Hingham	80	45	.640
Williamsport	80	49	.618
Elmira	82	74	.523
Saratoga	82	75	.519
Wilkes-Barre	49	81	.377

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION			
	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	40	23	.635
Nashville	40	23	.635
Memphis	40	23	.635
New Orleans	33	35	.485
Mobile	27	36	.429
Little Rock	25	35	.417
Birmingham	26	37	.413
Chattanooga	24	43	.358

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Dependency, Length and Place of Service To Determine Discharges

(Continued from Page 1)
mobilization plan adopted by the War Department.

Military necessity decrees that sufficient men suited to the type of warfare being waged in the Pacific must remain in service as long as they are essential. Certain units of the Army also, of necessity, will have to be retained in the various theaters where action has ceased in order to fulfill such occupation duties as are necessary. Other elements, no longer needed in the theater in which they are assigned, will be transferred to other areas, reorganized and redesignated to meet current military requirements in the theater, or they will be inactivated.

May Become Surplus

Within each element of the Army thousands of individuals may become surplus to the needs of the theater or major command in which they are serving. But more thousands will be required for further military service.

First priority in this readjustment program will be the transfer of elements from theaters no longer active to the Pacific war zone, or from the United States to the Pacific war zone. All available transportation will be utilized for this tremendous undertaking.

The readjustment and demobilization plan developed by the War Department after months of study takes into account all of these variable factors. Briefly, the plan for the return of non-essential soldiers to civilian life will start with the assembly in the United States of men declared surplus to the needs of each overseas theater and to the major commands in the United States. From among these men some will be designated essential, and a substantial number will be designated as non-essential to the new military needs of the Army and will be returned to civilian life according to certain priorities.

As an example, the Commanding General of the European Theater of Operations will be informed by the War Department of the types and numbers of his units which will be needed in the Pacific, and the types and numbers of his units which will remain as occupation troops, and the types and numbers of his units which are surplus.

The simplest plan of demobilization would have been to return these surplus units to this country and discharge their personnel intact.

Would Be Unfair

Such a method, however, would operate with great unfairness to many individuals who have had long and arduous service but are not assigned to one of the units declared surplus. If only units in Europe were considered, this basis of expediency would work unfairly to units long in the Pacific or at outpost bases in the American theater. It would operate unfairly to men who have seen extended combat service both in Europe and the Pacific and have been returned to this country for reassignment. It would release men only recently assigned as replacements to units long in combat and would discriminate against veterans of many campaigns in units not selected for return.

Consequently, it was determined that the fairest method to effect partial demobilization would be through the selection of men as individuals, rather than by units, with the selection governed by thoroughly impartial standards.

For the standards, the War Department went to the soldiers themselves. Experts were sent into the field to obtain a cross-section of the sentiments of enlisted men. Thousands of soldiers, both in this country and overseas, were interviewed to learn their views on the kind of selective process they believed should determine the men to be returned first to civilian life. Opinions expressed by the soldiers themselves became the accepted principles of the plan.

As finally worked out, the plan accepted by the War Department as best meeting the tests of justice and impartiality, will allow men who have been overseas and men with dependent children to have priority of separation. Ninety per cent of the soldiers interviewed said that that is the way it should be.

As part of the plan adopted, an "Adjusted Service Rating Card" will be issued to all enlisted personnel after the defeat of Germany. On this card will be scored the following four factors that will determine priority of separation:

1. Service Credit—based upon the total number of months of Army service since September 16, 1940.

2. Overseas Credit—based upon the number of months served overseas.

3. Combat Credit—based upon the first and each additional award to the individual of the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Purple Heart and Bronze Service Stars (battle participation stars).

4. Parenthood Credit—which gives credit for each dependent child under 18 years up to a limit of three children.

The value of the point credits will be announced after the cessation of hostilities in Europe. In the meantime, the point values will be kept under continuous study. The total score will be used to select surplus men from the theaters overseas and in the United States. The score also will be used when a certain portion of all these surplus men will be declared non-essential and returned to civilian life.

Japan First

In all cases, however, the demands of military necessity and the needs of the war against Japan must first be met. Regardless of a man's priority standing, certain types of personnel can never become surplus as long as the war against Japan continues.

As an example of how the plan will work, assume that there are four Infantry divisions in the European Theater. One is declared surplus. Men in all four divisions are rated according to the priority credit scores. The top fourth is selected and those not essential for retention in service by reason of military necessity are designated as surplus. Men in the surplus division who are marked for retention by reason of military necessity are then shifted into the active divisions. All of the men designated as surplus are shifted into the surplus divisions, which now will serve as a vehicle for eventually returning them to the United States.

No man in a unit that remains in service can become surplus until a qualified replacement is available. If military necessity should entail the immediate transfer of a unit to the Pacific, there may conceivably be no time to apply the plan to men of that unit before the emergency transfer is made. Consideration will be given these men when they arrive in the new theater.

The active units needed against Japan will be shipped to the Pacific. Those units required for occupation duty in Europe will be sent to their stations, and surplus units will be returned to the United States as quickly as possible.

In the United States, the men of these surplus units will revert to a surplus pool in the Army Ground Forces, Army Service Forces and Army Air Forces. These surplus pools will include surplus men from all overseas theaters and surplus men from the continental United States.

From these surplus pools the reduction of various types of Army personnel will be made. The number to be returned to civilian life as no longer essential to overall Army needs will be chosen from among those with the highest priority credit scores.

Depends On Transportation

It is emphasized that the rate of return of surplus men from overseas will depend upon the number of ships available. Thousands of ships will be required to supply the Pacific theater. The Pacific theater will have No. 1 priority. All else must wait. To it will be transported millions of fighting men, millions of tons of landing barges, tanks, planes, guns, ammunition and food, over longer supply lines than those to Europe.

This means that most of the ships and planes that were used to sup-

ply the European theater will be needed to supply the Pacific theater. The majority of ships proceeding to Europe will continue on to the Pacific laden with troops and supplies for that distant campaign. Very few will turn around and come back to the United States. The Army, therefore, will not be able to return all surplus men to the United States immediately. It may take many months.

While the process of selecting and returning men from the European theater is taking place, the plan for readjustment and partial demobilization also will be applied in active theaters, like the Southwest Pacific. Individuals in those theaters will be declared surplus to the extent that replacements can be provided. Naturally, since the Pacific will be the only active theater, there will be no surplus units of any type. Military requirements there will demand an increase rather than a decrease in fighting units. Nevertheless, troops in the Pacific area will benefit by the reduction of the Army, not as units, but as individuals.

Commanders in the Pacific area will be told the number and types of men who can be replaced. They then will select these men, using the same standards as apply in inactive theaters and in the United States. These men then will be returned to the United States as rapidly as replacements of the same type become available and as the military situation permits.

As an example: Normally there will be a great flow of men needed to build up and maintain an offensive against Japan, but say that several thousand men, over and above the required number can be shipped to the Pacific each month. Then, a corresponding number of men in the Pacific with the highest priority credit scores can be declared surplus and returned to the United States, where their scores and military necessity will determine whether they are among the personnel no longer essential to the Army.

Simultaneously with the selection and return of men in the overseas theaters, the same selective formula will be applied among troops stationed in the Continental United States. Troops in the United States, however, will serve as the main reservoir of replacements for the overseas theaters. For in general, their priority scores will be lower than the scores of men who have served overseas and have seen combat duty.

Can Stay In Army

Any man who may have been declared nonessential under the plan who wishes to remain in the Army, provided he has a satisfactory record, will not be forced out of the Army if he can be usefully employed.

In the case of officers, military necessity will determine which ones are nonessential. These will be released as they can be spared.

Priority of release for members of the Women's Army Corps will be determined in the same way as for the rest of the Army, but treating the Corps as a separate group. However, in the case of all female personnel of the Army, those whose husbands have already been released will be discharged upon application.

The plan as now adopted will provide some reduction in the Army's Ground Forces and initially considerably less in the Service Forces and in the Air Forces.

Following Germany's defeat, the Air Forces will have to move combat groups and supporting ground units from all over the world to the Pacific areas. The nature of the Pacific area dictates that Service Forces personnel will be needed in great numbers to carry the war to Japan. Long supply lines, scattered bases, jungles, primitive country, all contribute to the importance and necessity for Service Forces personnel. Therefore, the reduction in its strength will be slow at first.

As replacements become available from the Ground Forces and from new inductees, the Air Forces and the Service Forces will discharge a fair share of men proportionate with the Ground Forces.

Surplus individuals declared non-essential to the needs of the Army will be discharged from the service through Separation Centers. Five



—Signal Corps Photo
CORNs are corns all over the world, and Pfc. Joe D. Brusco, of Elizabeth, N. J., with the Third Division, takes a minute off in the just-captured town of Brignoles, Southern France, to give his tootsies sorely-needed treatment.

Tojo Scorned Baseball But Nips Love American Sport

(Continued from Page 1)

ened at the Marne, thousands of taxicabs rushed troops to the front; today, they are in the war again, this time rushing American military personnel on official business in and around the city. After four years' rest in the country, to keep them from confiscation by the Huns, the cabs were brought back and are doing a big job.

Prematurely greying hair is generally accepted as evidence of mental strain and great worries. Not so with Adolph Hitler. It's his tricky little mustache, pride of Der Fuehrer, that has taken on the "white streaks." There's no question but that Adolph has worries.

Dallas post office has been flooded with requests from Texas GIs overseas asking that their old "shootin' irons" be sent them and explaining that Army issued contraband aren't made right "for killing varmints." But the war will have to limp along without this help, there being a law against mailing firearms, even to kill Nazis and Japs.

Army Separation Centers are already in operation and additional ones will be set up when the need develops. A total of eighteen in all parts of the country are contemplated. Their wide distribution will enable us to discharge soldiers close to their homes.

The readjustment and demobilization plan applies only to readjustment and demobilization in the period between the defeat of Germany and prior to the defeat of Japan. It sets forth the principles and responsibilities involved during that period. Theater commanders and commanders of all other major commands of the Army will put the plan into operation in as simple a manner as possible based on these principles and responsibilities.

The War Department has determined that the successful operation of the plan requires that the troops themselves, as well as the public, be kept fully informed.

The size of the military establishment that will be needed after the defeat of Germany has been calculated with the same exactness as the size of the Army needed up to now. No soldier will be kept in the military service who is not needed to fulfill these requirements. No soldier will be released who is needed.

It must be borne in mind always that the war will not be won, nor the peace enjoyed, until Japan has been completely crushed.

While Tojo long ago placed a ban on the American game of baseball, not all of his little men have obeyed the edict. One of the things left on Guam by the Japanese was a 1921 Spalding Baseball Guide, which the Japanese owner had proudly autographed.

A magnificent crypt, built by grateful Verdun to be the last resting place of its famed defender, Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain, will ever remain unoccupied. "Ancient Combatant," a veterans' organization, has denied Petain burial in this crypt, which lies in the center of a cemetery where sleep 300,000 who died under his command.

Taken prisoner by a 16-year old French Maquisard, a stalwart German was marched into British field headquarters near the Belgian frontier. "It's useless to hold me," he declared. "I'll be free in an hour. You are surrounded and the war is over." But the British officer showed him a battle chart, marking latest developments, and citing the overpowering strength of Allies in tanks, troops and guns. "If what you say is true, then the war is indeed over—for us," said the Hun glumly.

Here's very bad news for Germany! Ten tons of maps of Germany for the American Third Army's use were dropped by parachute last Saturday in response to a request from Lt. Gen. George S. Patton. SHAEF did not indicate General Patton's whereabouts.

It's been a long and costly war to the British Empire. In five years, its casualties have been at least 1,091,628 in dead, missing, wounded, prisoners of war and internees. Of these, 925,963 were in the armed forces, 33,573 in the merchant marine and 132,092 civilian air raid victims. This list, given out in London, did not include the death and injury toll from August robot bombings.

Every GI Joe is a "walking American Chamber of Commerce," says the Department of Commerce in a statement showing that soldiers all over the world seemingly never tire of singing the praises of American food, clothes, cars, plumbing, lighting, air-conditioning and all other conveniences which have made the standard of living in the U. S. the highest in the world.

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—Signal Corps Photo
IMPRESSIVE ceremonies were conducted at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in France to mark the entrance of Allied troops into liberated Paris. Many thousands turned out to cheer. Half-ton trucks of the French 2nd Armored Division lined up in front of the Arc de Triomphe and gave the scene high military pomp.

ALL PRESENT OR ACCOUNTED FOR

Want some phone numbers of loved ones? Here's a new idea. Pfc. Bill Shuterback, of FORT CROCKETT, Tex., who has something to do with the beverages at the Service Club, keeps a little book handy. Any sweet one who wants a coke or such has to leave her name and number for the book. According to latest reports the results have been most gratifying.

Five boys who are crewmates on the same Flying Fortress at ALEXANDRIA FIELD think they have set a record. They are 2nd Lt. John Fahy, pilot; 2nd Lt. Leonard R. Niemiec, bombardier; F/O Robert F. Mattson, navigator, and Cpls. Michael Luburich and William E. Roach, radio operator and aerial gunner, all from Chicago.

The Notam Poll of DANIEL FIELD, Ga., asked for replies to the question: "How can barracks life be made more pleasant?" Pvt. Russell Uary, Command Headquarters Squadron, came back with: "It would be more pleasant if Sgt. Mike Blistrick would stop snoring at night."

The sight of a sailor in Army uniform, and all by authority, was one seen at BARKSDALE FIELD, La., recently. Thomas B. Blount, TW/C3, was in the station hospital being treated for an eye injury received en route to Orange, Tex., when someone appropriated his pants. The hospital couldn't do anything, and the Quartermaster found itself out of its depth. A reference was made to the Navy recruiting office. Their suggestion was that an Army uniform should be supplied till he could report to his destination. Blount submitted, finally, with bad grace, commenting: "Avast there, you landlubbers. I'd a bloomin' sight go on me way with my stern exposed than have a Navy man see me in this Army get-up."

Two parties got clipped when Cpl. Laurance Rupp, of DEMI at FORT WARREN, Wyo., took his dog Chipper to the veterinary hospital to be clipped. When he came back for his dog he found it had been impounded for vaccination, license, dog tags, and sundry other items. Yes, the dog had been clipped, too.

GIs at a service in Chapel No. 8 at CAMP BEALE, Calif., who were charmed by a violin number played by Pfc. Hellmuth P. Rodrian, little guessed that the violin which helped to give the lovely tone had been made by one of their own number. Rodrian, who had studied music and played for years in Germany before immigrating to United States, hap-

pened to be talking music to Pvt. William P. McWhorter, who told of his hobby of violin-making. Rodrian tried one of McWhorter's violins, and then said he would use it when he played at the service the following Sunday.

Cpl. Joseph J. Gerencser, of WALLA WALLA FIELD, Wash., reports that he has just begun a new training course and it's no cinch. Since Joe and his wife are being congratulated over their new daughter it is easy to guess that the course has something to do with tying up four-cornered pants.

Turtle soup was due on the menu at AVON PARK FIELD, Fla., after Bandmaster G. A. Hoyer and a friend were fishing. The unnamed partner hooked a huge turtle which smashed his pole. The bandmaster, so the story goes, grabbed the line and went overboard. After coming up for air several times he finally brought up a 44-pound hard shell, which went into the mess with the bandmaster's compliments.

Just A Suggestion!

CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON, Fla.—GI Joes here are so accustomed to depositing letters written in the Service Club in mail box slots that they failed to distinguish the Suggestions box in the Orientation Center.

Comes the collection from the "suggestion" box and there are no suggestions—just 52 letters to be mailed to the folks back home.

Sergeant to Stay At Fort Sill, His Home of 32 Years

FORT SILL, Okla.—One of the oldest enlisted men at Fort Sill, 1st Sgt. Jack Federico, who helped build the roads around the post in the early days of the Field Artillery School, will retire this week after 32 years of active service.

Sergeant Federico, who was born in Patti, Italy, and who came to the United States in 1901, enlisted in the Army at Fort Slocum, N. Y., in 1911, and came directly to Fort Sill, where he joined the 5th Field Artillery.

What does he plan on doing after he retires? You'd never guess. He's going to get a job and work at Fort Sill!

Wacs Tuning Up For Hike Record

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Virtually doubling their last march, members of the Wac Det. took a 12-mile hike with what to them amounts to full field equipment—mess gear and helmet—recently.

They marched to Elks Lake from MP Gate 4, near the PW Camp, and back, making it in two hours each way during intermittent rainstorms. They took one five-minute break going out, none coming back. Chow was served at the lake.

Training plans of the detachment call for its building up to a 20-mile march sometime in the future.

SOLDIERS—

This sterling silver Army insignia necklace makes a fine personal gift.

Here's a beautiful piece of jewelry—silver chain and silver pendant—with insignia die stamped and enameled on in striking colors.

Insignia available—Army of U. S. Army, Armored Force, Air Forces, Cavalry, Chemical Warfare Service, Coast Artillery, (A. A.), Field Artillery, Finance Dept., Infantry, Medical Dept., Military Police, Musician, Ordnance Dept., Parachutist, Foretroop, Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, D. E. M. L., Engineer Corps. (Specify insignia desired when ordering.)

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The Army Necklace



Both Chain and Pendant are Sterling Silver.

Pickin' Up Papers

Camp Lee, Va., "Traveler" has launched a vigorous campaign to remedy the evil of scores of autos leaving the Camp at night with empty seats while GIs trudge down the Petersburg-Hopewell highway, thumbing rides. Telling under scareheads of a survey showing that 90 out of 100 cars leave the gate not loaded to capacity, the revelation may lead to establishment of a "pick-up" area, with no car leaving camp with vacant seats while GIs want rides.

As a feature of its first anniversary, the 13th Airborne Division at Camp Mackall, N. C., published an attractive souvenir program. Illustrations included scenes of training activities and a pix of the activation address a year ago by Maj. Gen. E. G. Chapman, Commanding Officer.

The "Echoes" at Drew Field, Fla., which proudly proclaims itself the "best service newspaper in the world," marks its first anniversary with a front page, 5 column box, headed "Happy Birthday To Us" in which it tells of "having run away with all excellence awards as a service paper," and with the promise by S/Sgt. Andrew Seraphin, editor, that "Echoes" will continue doing a grand job.

Marking its second anniversary, "The Polar Tech," Sioux Falls Field, S. D., carried a heavy black box on the front page headed "in Memoriam," over an obituary which read: "It's usually the custom to celebrate one's birthday, but with The Polar Tech, it's a different case. We're not happy at all over the fact that today's issue—Vol. 3, No. 1—marks the start of our third year of publication. To us, each Polar Tech birthday is merely a grim reminder that another year of war has gone by—that thousands more of our buddies have been killed and wounded. On this, our second birthday, we pray that The Polar Tech never reaches Vol. 4, No. 1."

"Brief," official magazine for the 77th AAF in the Marshalls, made a verbal poll for months as to what EM think would help improve morale in the rear echelon. The majority of answers having favored better beer garden facilities, "Brief" published an extensive article, with pen-and-ink illustrations depicting allurements of a tropical beer garden and including a planned lay-out for such a spot. Among advantages of this "brew heaven," it cites: "No long lines; no noise; two beers at a time; no hot, crowded joints; drink in peace; buck privates and masters drink together."

With few exceptions, service papers have and are devoting much space to inform Joes and Janes of their voting rights, the balloting laws in their individual States and in urging that all cast their ballots and thus exercise their privilege and

duty. Some papers, the "Smoky Hill Salvo" at Smoky Hill Field, Kan., for example, have prominently displayed warnings that "Political Soapboxing" by GIs is taboo, the Army being politically neutral.

Cpl. R. J. Kelder, editor, announces that "Half Track," at Camp Barkley, Tex., will discontinue publication for the time being. Corporal Kelder says it is planned to resume operations at a later date.

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The Mess Line

It takes a baby two years to learn how to talk and a man forty years to learn to keep his mouth shut.

Women are a funny race. They curl their hair, paint their face, They change their styles so often that Last year's hat is not a hat. They sleep all A. M., dance all P. M. Go to games but never see 'em. They spend the stuff so very well, The bills mount up—but wot the hell. Yet man, too, is a funny race, He pays for all this gosh darn waste.

One can envy a chiropractor. He gets paid for what others get slapped for.

Despite the stories you may hear Of dolls who must wear glasses, The wolves will give a second tear It she's got a well-turned chassis.

A wooden anniversary makes a man realize what a blockhead he was.

He was telling about a nudist party. "I rang the bell and out came the nudist butler." "How did you know it was the butler?" "Well, it couldn't have been the maid."

To get along in a big city, a girl must cross the streets cautiously, and her legs recklessly.

With a horde of men I drive a jeep; with a mob of men I try to sleep; An army accompanies me to mess; a platoon's around me when I dress. With a regiment I drill all the day; with a company I eat and play; Men to the left and men to the right; men around me day and night. The Army, I can take it, see; but the thing that really murders me, The sarcasm that explodes the myth is this; they call me PRIVATE SMITH.

She was only an usher's daughter—but she could put a man in his place.

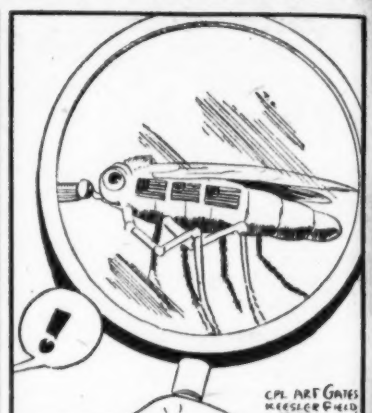
A man may have more money than brains but not for long.

To kiss a miss is awfully simple To miss a kiss is simply awful Kisses spread diseases, it's been stated Kiss me kiddo, I'm vaccinated.

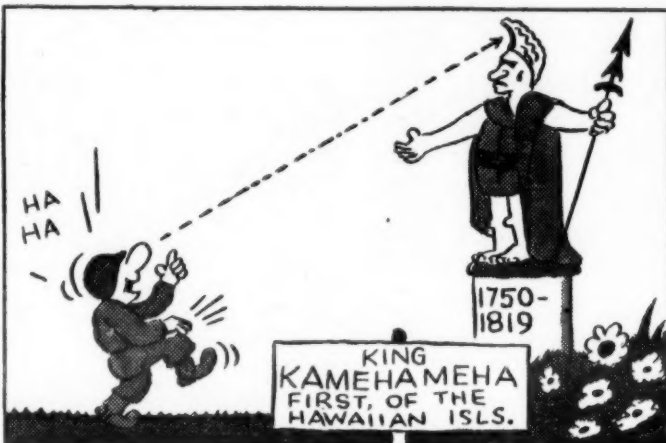
"Papa, what's the name of the person who brings you in contact with the spirit world?" "A bartender!"

Oh madame, be wary of Cupid, And list to the lines of this verse, To let a fool kiss you is stupid, To let a kiss fool you is worse.

Pvt. Goldie Brick



Cyclone Mose



"I beg yer pardon. I didn't know ya wuz a captain at Homeview Academy."

T/5 Grover Page, Jr., 38th Infantry Div.

HAVE YOU GOT IT?

Check yourself for symptoms of **ATHLETE'S FOOT**

- ☐ Peeling & Cracks between toes
- ☐ Soft, Soggy skin
- ☐ Itching

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USE ON FEET...AND IN SHOES



Cpl. Dean "Doc" Davis, Sheppard Field, Tex.



DOC DAVIS + FOX

Soldier Shows

"Give me a thousand men who are entertained, rather than ten thousand who have had no entertainment."
General John J. Pershing.

In this column the Entertainment Section of the Special Service Division contributes items on Soldier Shows which are in some way interesting or outstanding. Perhaps in these items you will find a suggestion which will be helpful to you in producing your show.

SLAPSIE MAXEY

CAMP MAXEY, Tex.—The straight variety show, conducted by a master of ceremonies who introduces a series of acts and throws in an occasional barbed gag, is undoubtedly the simplest type of show for soldier Thespians to produce—and the most widely used. It is gratifying, however, to note a trend toward more ambitious forms of entertainment in camps throughout the country. Witness "Supermammy," the pretentious (the word is the PRO's) all-soldier show recently presented by the 335th Infantry at Camp Maxey, Tex. Sixty-five talented GIs made up the stellar cast, and their histrionic, vocal, and terpsichorean zest kept things humming during two hours of super entertainment for their GI auditors. The "ambitious" feature of "Supermammy" is its "book"—the definite and well-developed plot that runs through the show and holds the interest of the audience completely. The story it tells is the hilarious saga of a beautiful maid (played by a GI in female garb) who is elected "Miss Pin-Up Girl of the 335th," visits the outfit, gets mixed up with a movie star, and has her difficulties straightened out only after two hours of zany plot have been unraveled. "Supermammy" should prove an encouraging object lesson for GI producers who are a bit timorous about putting on shows that revolve around a solid central story. The Maxey showmen tried it. Final score: Something ventured, much gained.

SAWDUST AND SPANGLES

HOBBS ARMY AIR FIELD, NEW MEXICO—Shows of a novel and special nature are always a welcome change from run-of-the-mill forms of GI entertainment. GI State Fairs, Halloween Parties, Christmas Programs, and other Soldier Show material of a seasonal and specialized bent contribute much to the pleasure and morale of GIs away from home. Concurring with the above, the enterprising Special Services office at Hobbs Army Air Field, New Mexico, recently put on a fairly gargantuan GI circus. Pink lemonade, wild animals, clowns, hootchie cootchie dancers, fortune tellers, bareback riders, a sawdust ring, and a brass band—all contributed mightily to the success of the Barnumized high links. Paper money, good for anything under the "big tent," was issued to enlisted personnel and their friends as they entered. The animals exhibited included an elephant, a lion, a giraffe, and a solid-hoofed quadruped known as a horse. The "big tent" was the Service Club. And the animals? Obviously (due to the limited size of the "big tent") bona fide beasts were not used, but reasonable facsimiles were fabricated by ingenious Hobbsmen who knew how to put to good use scrap lumber, old canvas, faded paints, and divers other materials from the salvage piles.

PRODUCTION HINTS

IMPROVED BACKDROPS—From Camp Sibert, Alabama, come some very valuable hints for the construction of simple backdrops that have been designed for use on any stage, a truck platform, or any level piece of ground. The Sibert lads proceed like so:

1. On one side of the stage erect a 9' long piece of wood—either 1"x2" or 2"x4". This "pole" is held steadily upright by means of (a) a stage brace, (b) a jack, or (c) just plain braces.
2. Nail solidly to the top of each of these "poles" another piece of wood of the same thickness so that it projects onstage about 1 foot. Into the underside of the onstage end of each of these projections screw a hook or heavy nail bent into the shape of a hook.
3. The backdrop is a piece of tarp cloth—either of its natural color, dyed any desired hue, or with an appropriate scene painted upon it. This drop is 9 feet long and as wide as

Autographed Starling Pix Sent to Eddie and Rick



Some time ago Pvt. Edward Cothran and Pfc. Elric J. Hanks, of the 45th Division, wrote Army Times asking for a photograph of Pat Starling, super pin-up pix subject. The letter was forwarded to Miss Starling and now Eddie and Rick have two photographs of the lovely starlet—and a nice letter.

In forwarding Army Times copies of the pix, without the "With My Love," and a copy of the letter, Miss Starling says:

"If you receive any more requests for autographed pictures, please advise me as it is indeed a pleasure for me to send them to the boys. I spend my leisure time writing and mailing pictures to the boys in service."

In the event some Joes haven't the time to write we're printing one of the photographs Pat sent Rick

and Eddie—as well as the letter, which is as follows:

Dear Dick and Eddie:
I have been away on a tour of hospitals and Army camps. Just returned and found your letter which the Army Times had forwarded me.

I am so thrilled to think that you boys have named your Browning Automatic Rifle in my honor. It was sure swell of you to do this for me.

We sure appreciate the wonderful job you boys are doing over there and hope it will be finished soon so you can come back to the States.

I am enclosing two large autographed photos to replace the one you have that is so worn.

One of the photos is of my horse, "King," and myself.

Take good care of yourselves and that Rifle, and tell all the boys in E Co., 45th Inf. Div., hello for me please and that I wish you all the very best of luck.

Sincerely,
PAT STARLING,
719 S. Mariposa,
Burbank, Calif.

Entertainment Guide Issued For Hospitals

NEW YORK—To meet the growing need for entertainment in Army hospitals, where self-entertainment is particularly valuable as a morale-lifter and as an integral part of the Reconditioning Program, the Entertainment Section of the Special Services Division has just issued, with the approval of the Surgeon General's Office, a Soldier Show publication known as the "Hospital Entertainment Guide." Prepared for the express use of service men convalescing in Army hospitals, the Guide contains skits, parodies, quizzes, games, and other material for ready use in hospital recreation halls, day rooms, wards, or wherever two or more patients can be assembled.

Simplicity is the essence of this material. Both ambulatory and bed patients will find that the skits, parodies, quizzes and games are short and simple, easy to learn, and may be staged without stage settings, lighting equipment, or other technical facilities. Properties are required for the presentation of some of the Guide's material, but these properties are simple items easily obtained in any hospital.

Copies of the Guide are now available upon request to the Entertainment Section, Special Services Division, ASF, 25 West 43rd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

THE RECENT loss of a transport plane carrying patients in the North Atlantic was the first casualty of its kind since the Army's air-evacuation program was inaugurated.

Classified Section

MAILING NOTICE

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T/SGT. OLIN DOWS hit the jackpot when he used his fluent German to talk what he believed was a small group of Germans into surrendering. The Rhinelander, N. Y., sergeant's stance indicates the surprise he felt as 56 prisoners of war came out with their hands in the air.

Fought Mud, Leeches, Monsoons

Ledo Road Heart-Breaking Job

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—"One of the leading Allied Nations said it couldn't be done, but the Americans so challenged proved that it could," Fort Jackson's new Director of Supply, Col. Ellis F. Altman, states of the building of the Ledo Road leading from northern Burma to China and circumventing the Jap-infested Burma Road. Hackled out of jungle swamps through mud and slush by Allied soldiers battling every inch of the way against harassing jungle insects and the five-months-long monsoon rains, the Ledo Road is now pouring supplies to our fighting men in the China-Burma-India theater of operations.

Out of the determination of American officers to surmount all obstacles to feed a steady flow of supplies to Allied troops in that area and the unrelenting toil of American, Chinese and British troops and Indian laborers, the Ledo Road became a reality.

Get Ample Supplies

"People here at home may now feel assured that the American troops are getting ample supplies of all types and kinds," Colonel Altman stated of the opening of the new Ledo Road route connecting India to China by way of Burma, "and the soldiers have learned to adapt themselves to jungle hardships to the extent that the incidence of illness has been reduced 50 per cent, so well have they learned to take care of themselves."

Colonel Altman assumed duty as Director of Supply at Fort Jackson after more than 18 months' service in the China-Burma-India theater, where for a year he was commanding officer of a quartermaster truck regiment, under the general command of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell. He later, for six months, was quartermaster of the 20th Bomber Command, the air force outfit which flies the Army's B-29 bombers, the giant superforts now wreaking havoc on the Jap homeland.

Overcame Obstacles

"The main obstacles we had to fight in building the road, in order

of their difficulty," Colonel Altman stated, "were (1) mud; (2) leeches, they'd get all over us; (3) the monsoons, around 300 inches of rain fell during the five months from April to September, but we worked right on, facing road slides and all kinds of setbacks; and (4) diarrhea." He added that the soldiers in time became accustomed to the extreme change from a well-balanced diet to canned rations and then the diarrhea abated.

In contrast to the difficulties the road builders met at every turn, the

new Fort Jackson supply officer stated, the ability of the American soldier to get along well with everybody, Chinese, British and Indian, was an outstanding contribution toward carrying forward the work.

Colonel Altman was high in his praise of the American Red Cross, who he said "really stretched themselves out to do everything to help us." He also praised the evacuation hospital units stationed in the area and especially the Army nurses for their untiring assistance and faithfulness.

Marshalling Camp Busy Spot As Troops Ready for Combat

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS — A marshalling camp which accommodates 2,000 troops requires approximately 400 men to maintain it, reports Capt. Walker G. Stone of Chicago, Executive Officer of several such camps in Southern England.

Captain Stone, member of an Army Engineer battalion, gave high praise to the Army of soldiers, who work day and night at the camps to fill last-minute requirements of combat troops before they embark for the battlefields of France.

The camps resemble, in many respects, the typical United States small town. The kitchens and mess halls are the restaurants and cafes; the post exchange is the corner drug store; the dispensary is the town hospital; the supply room, the neighborhood clothing store; the day room and open fields, the YMCA. The camps also are well-equipped with movies, libraries, reading rooms, and chapels where regular Sunday church services are held.

There's a "city hall" too, usually a Nissen hut, which is the administrative center for coordination of all activities in camp. There also is a finance office, post office, health and

fire departments and law enforcement provided by Military police.

Kitchens operate on a 24-hour basis. Troops may arrive at any hour of the day or night, and their first introduction to the marshalling camp usually is a hot meal.

The finance office changes money the soldiers are carrying for French coin. At the Post Exchange, cigarettes and other rations are given free. The post office handles incoming and outgoing mail with an emphasis on speedy service.

Handling food rations is within itself a gigantic task. Tons of food are brought to the camps and details of men sort the various items for issue to the many kitchens.

It's usually a short stay for the men who come to the marshalling camps... but a welcome break from the vigorous training they have undergone. They get the best the Army has to offer, which may vary from the issuance of new equipment to the settling of personal problems. They are usually given time to write to the folks back home, and relax a bit before the rugged days that lie ahead.

This is the life in a marshalling camp... and to the Service of Supply troops who serve America's fighting men within these camps goes the credit for a job well done.

Unemployment Incomes Approved By Gen. Hines

(Continued From Page 1)

States Employment Service in his community. Veterans are cautioned to present their discharge papers at the time they make applications, since this is necessary in order to establish their eligibility under the law. In the event a veteran has lost his discharge papers, he should contact the nearest facility of the Veterans Administration in his State for the purpose of obtaining a duplicate copy.

The maximum weekly amount of readjustment allowance is \$20; it may be less if the veteran is partially employed. His weekly earnings will be the determining factor as to the amount of allowance to which he may be entitled in cases where he may have part-time employment. The number of weeks of allowances to which a veteran may be entitled depends upon his length of active service in the military forces of the United States, but in no case will the veteran be entitled to more than 52 of allowances.

The regulations also provide that a veteran engaged in self-employment may qualify for allowances under the law, but the amount of allowance will depend upon the net earnings of such individual in a particular month. It has been ascertained that in most cases where the earnings of an individual in self-employment in a calendar month is less than \$100 he may be entitled to allowances under the law. In cases of self-employment the veteran will be required to maintain appropriate records as to net income and operating expenses in order to determine whether or not he may be entitled to allowances under the act.

Can Appeal Decisions

There are certain conditions under which veterans may be disqualified; those who refuse to accept suitable employment may lose their rights to allowances for number of weeks. In certain types of cases where disqualifications are imposed there may be an appeal taken by the veteran which will permit a review of his case and determination of the facts. Under conditions of disqualification veterans may receive information with respect to their rights under the law to appeal through the same offices of the employment service in which they made their original application for allowances.

The "GI Bill of Rights" contains a penalty provision to the effect that "Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowances under this title without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or both." This penalty provision appears on the Veterans Administration form, which is the "Application for Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance."

Information material covering pertinent questions applying to readjustment allowances will soon be available in local employment offices throughout the country.

The administrator also announced that a pamphlet entitled "Your Rights and Benefits" is now available at the Information Centers in the various States and at the Veterans Administration facilities. The complete text of this pamphlet on "Your Rights and Benefits" appears on Page 8 of Army Times today.

First Three Ask Jobless Aid

WASHINGTON—Of the first three

persons to apply for unemployment compensation here Monday at the United States Employment Service offices under the "GI Bill of Rights" but one was considered eligible for the payments, Lewis F. Springer, assistant director of the District Unemployment Compensation Board, announced.

One of the three was a WAAC. She was not eligible for the Federal benefits since the WAACS were not members of the armed forces. WACS, members of the successor organization, are entitled to the benefits.

The second was a veteran of less than 90 days' service. He wasn't eligible for the Federal payments, either, because the first eligibility requirement is service of more than 90 days except in cases of earlier discharge because of injury incurred in line of duty.

The third was a veteran of nearly 20 months' service. An economic research worker, he had been laid off for lack of work. If his claim is approved, he will get his first payment September 18 for the week ending September 16.

Gen. Armstrong New Commandant Of Army College

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Brig. Gen. Donald Armstrong, former commanding general of the Ordnance Replacement Training Center at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., has been named Commandant of the Army Industrial College.

Graduate of Columbia University, General Armstrong was commissioned



General Armstrong

in 1910, served in World War I with the Fourth Army in the Meuse-Argonne, later became assistant military attaché in Paris, France. In August 1942 he became commanding general of the Tank Automotive Center in Detroit and in December 1942 head of the Ordnance Replacement Training Center at Aberdeen.

General Armstrong was presented on September 2 with the flag of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps of the British Army. The presentation was made at Aberdeen by Maj. Gen. A. W. Lee, deputy quartermaster general of the British Army as a gift from the Chief of British Ordnance, Maj. Gen. L. H. Williams, and as a tribute from the officers and men of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps of the British Army to the officers and men of American Ordnance.

